RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 88- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

F. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
17 April	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
29 „	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,953
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
6th May	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th „	DURENDA* ..	7,241
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd „	MERKARA ..	8,285
12th August	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
14th April	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.	
14th „	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.	
16th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.	
17th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	
19th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
494-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
xBengal Maru	5396	10 April	17 April
Toyooka Maru	7098	17 „	29 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	28 April	12 May
*Tamba Maru	5845	4 May	18 „
Muroran Maru	5374	19 „	2 June
*Awa Maru	6028	28 „	11 „

* Passenger Steamer

x Proceeds to Karachi,

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
22C, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

卐 THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,00
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.

Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Chief Justice, Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Major R. S. Parab (Khangi Karbhari, Baroda State).
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25 30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar
Bombay	Jhelum City	Cant.
Cawnpore	Karachi	Patiala
Calcutta	Kasur	Quetta
Delhi	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyllapur	Sialkot City.
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

I. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR
New Business 1923 — Rs. 59,04,000.
„ „ 1924 — Rs. 62,93,500.
„ „ 1925 — Rs. 67,25,500.
LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
IDEAL GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY (Triple Benefit).
Please send for particulars to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?
IN
Provision for Old Age or Against Premature Death
THE ONLY WAY
A LIFE POLICY
WITH
The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Incorporated in S. S.
50-52, Church Gate Street, : : : : BOMBAY.
FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.
AGENTS WANTED.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Shareholders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., opposite Telegraph Office, Residency Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary. 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
S. R. DONGRI & Co., SITABALDI, Nagpur, Chief Agents for C. P. & Berar.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to;—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office: "JEHANGIR WADIA" Building, Near Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer." Kandi.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit, etc. Apply BHANURAI BULERAI NANAVATY, C/o Dr. Vaishnav, Kachor.
A R3003

WANTED—HOUSE SURGEON with good experience of Anaethesia. Apply HONORARY SECRETARY, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital, New Charni Road.
A R3001

WANTED AGENTS for Selling Barry's Kunardihi Colliery Coal (Raniganj) on pay and commission. Security required. None but influential businessmen need apply. For particulars apply to M. R. BARRY & SON, 6/A, Kani Seal Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—An expert TYPEWRITER MECHANIC. Apply SPECIAL TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, 58, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
A R3007

WANTED—ENGINEER, experienced in Gas Plant erection and working. Apply Box No. 1327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2993

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station-Master's Classes. Particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R2874

WANTED—Experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER and SIZING and FINISHING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Apply stating salary wanted, with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1326, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2987

WANTED—COMPETENT CHIEF AGENTS for U.P., C.P. and Bombay on very good terms. Only experienced and influential men need apply to:—SECRETARY, The BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY LTD., 6, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, L.C.P. & S. for an up-country charitable dispensary. Private practice allowed. Apply personally or by application to MOTILAL MOOLJI, 16, Dadyseth Agiary Lane, Bombay No. 2.
A R3000

WANTED—Full Time JUNIOR LL.B. or High Court Pleader for Court Work outside Bombay. Reasonable salary. Apply stating terms and full particulars to Box No. 1329, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
A R2997

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Energetic persons throughout India. Profitable line. Decent incomes. No risk, no trouble, no capital. Anna stamp. BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukhara Street, Saharanpur, Ahmedabad.
A R2970

WANTED—From July next, a LADY TEACHER, competent, to take charge of a mixed boys' and girls' Middle School. Must be an expert in subjects of Domestic Economy. Preference will be given to a trained teacher and possessing previous experience. Pay up to Rs. 150 p.m. with Provident Fund benefits. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, RADHASOAMI EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, Dayalbagh, (Agra, U.P.)
A R26423

WANTED—An INDIAN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for the State of Cooch Behar. Candidates must be at least 30 years old, and must have had a first class training in electrical engineering in some recognised engineering college. They must also have had considerable experience in practical electrical engineering experience of oil engines is also essential, also knowledge of overhead construction. The salary offered is Rs. 400—25—600, with free unfurnished quarters or an allowance of Rs. 20 per month in lieu thereof, also a cycle allowance of Rs. 10 per month. The candidate appointed will be appointed for one year on probation in the first place. Apply with copies of recent testimonials which will not be returned, to the SECRETARY, Her Highness the Regent in charge Electrical Department. Cooch Behar.
A 26415

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—One FLAT on West side second floor in Linden House, Apollo Bunder. Apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder Iron Bazar.
C26442

PROFESSION.

DR. ANSARI'S DIG-O-SILL SHAFF OR SURE CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS Apply Dr. M. A. SAID ANSARI, C/o P.M. Mhow.
P R2996

ADVICE in COTTON and SHARE MARKETS, COTTON QUOTATIONS, etc. HOME OF PALMISTRY, Girgaon.
P R3009

FREE EXAMINATION and CONSULTATION for all sorts of genito-urinary diseases by a specialist, who treats such cases by special formulae. Write for appointment to Post Box No. 933, Bombay.
P R3002

SCORPION BITES minute cure. Order Re. 1 Bell's Scorpiocura, V.P., extra, 4 bottles free. BELL DRUG CHEMICAL CO., Bombay No. 7. Agents wanted.
P R2992

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size. Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible. Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerite Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N W

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1896. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies.—Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS TALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.

PARSEE GRADUATE speedily coaches up ladies in general Conversational English. Success guaranteed to Matric or High School students in Mathematics, Persian, English. Terms moderate. Apply Post Box No. 716, General Post Office, Bombay.
M R2967

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

TO take thorough training in SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING Please call at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R2980

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—Lathes 10in. by 10 feet, 10in. by 16 feet, 9in. by 8½ feet; 5/8in. Punching and Shearing; 1½ No. Disintrigater; Stones Polishing Machine; 4in. and 3in. Suction Cameron Donkey Pumps, 10, 15, 20 B.H.P. Crossley Crude Engines, all second-hand as new overhauled. Prices moderate. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay. Inquiries solicited for any kind of new and second-hand machinery.
K

LOST AND FOUND.

THREE DIAMOND weighing ratties 5 and annas 15-1/3 of finest quality are missing from our shop, since about 20th February. Any one giving information leading to the recovery of the diamonds will be given reward of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) or part of it according to the amount of the property recovered. The diamonds missing are valued at the rate of Rs. 1,300 per ratti. SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO., 359, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
PB R2974

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

250 Most attractive METAL TOYS painted in beautiful shining colours for Rs. 30. Also selected varieties of German Toys for Rs 30 (freight paid in both cases). Agents wanted. INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp Karachi.
T R3010

MANUFACTURERS of Cotton Checks, Shirtings, Bedsheets, etc. Experienced Agents are wanted. For full particulars please apply to:—SREE KRISHNA WEAVING WORKS, Kakkat, Cannanore.
T R2983

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 29th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 214 Hornby Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1926, at 1 o'clock (S.T.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 12th April, 1926.
C26430

NOTICE.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 4029 in respect of 10 ordinary shares Nos. 363095 to 363104 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Jethalal Shivlal has been LOST or MISLAID, any claims in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claims in respect thereof.
R3005

THE ARAKAN LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Arakan Light Railway Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 6 and 7, Clive Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of April, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon (1) for the purpose of confirming the agreement with the Government of India for the sale of the Company's undertaking and the agreement with the Arakan Flotilla Company, Limited, for the cancellation of its guarantee, which agreements were entered into in accordance with the resolution of the Company, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 7th day of November, 1925, and (2) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution: that is to say: "That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

AND NOTICE is hereby also given (as authorised by Clause 62 of the Articles of Association) that should the above resolution for winding up the Company be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, and that such Meeting will be held at the same place at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1926, for the purpose of confirming the above mentioned resolution as a special resolution.

AND NOTICE is also given that should the above mentioned resolution be confirmed, a further resolution will be proposed at the same Meeting for the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators for the purposes of such winding up and fixing his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Dated the 7th day of April, 1926.
C26429

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

"THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS."

AS the selection of students for the above Scholarships for the year 1926-1927 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board at the end of June, 1926, from among the poor and deserving students, belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community (all Sub-Sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges, managed or recognised by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 25th June, 1926. Poor and deserving Female students of the said Community studying in Marathi or English Schools or Colleges or taking up courses in Nursing, etc., are also invited to apply. All applications must be made on prescribed Forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same. This requisition applies to the present Dabholkar Scholars also.

P. B. GOTHOSKAR,
Honorary Secretary,
Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board.
"Anand-Kanan."
Chaupaty Road, Bombay No. 7.
13th April, 1926. C26445

THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Nira Valley Sugar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on 24th day of April, 1926, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet of 30th June, 1925.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th April, 1926.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th April, 1926, to 1st May, 1926, both days inclusive.
C26436

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE RISING STAR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Extraordinary Resolution passed by the shareholders of the abovenamed Company at their Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th day of March, 1926, and subsequently confirmed at the meeting held on the 8th day of April, 1926, the company has been taken into voluntary liquidation and Mr. Shapurjee B. Billimoria Mr. Naishadh Maganrai Raiji, and Mr. Eduljee Hormusjee Soparivala have been appointed Liquidators.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1926
E. H. SOPARIVALA,
DOSSABHOY R. PATEL,
Committee of Management appointed by the Board.
26432

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "HONOLULU MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 11th of April from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "CELEBES MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th of April from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1926, at 4 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1925;
(2) To declare a Dividend;
(3) To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election and to confirm the appointment of a new Director;
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration;
(5) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th April to 28th April, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. EDWIN JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 7th April, 1926.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University for two temporary appointments in the Bombay Medical Service. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 200-40/3-460-50-450. The appointments are temporary in the first instance with prospects of confirmation after approved service if permanent vacancies occur in the future. Such confirmation, however, cannot be guaranteed. Candidates must not be over 28 years of age. They should furnish the following information when submitting their applications viz:—

(1) Qualifications with dates,
(2) Caste or sub-caste and nationality,
(3) Date of birth,
(4) Whether name registered under Bombay Medical Act VI of 1912.
(5) Previous experience, if any, supported with copies of testimonials.

Applications with the above particulars should reach the undersigned by the 25th of April, 1926, at the latest.

(Sd.) JELAL M. SHAH,
Captain, I. M. S.
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bombay
26437

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th April, to SATURDAY, the 15th May, 1926, both days inclusive. Any change in the address should be intimated immediately.

By Order of the Board,
B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

62-68, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 13th April, 1926.
C26441

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VANECHAND BHOOTAJI, a bachelor, late of Bombay, Hindu Marwari Inhabitant ... Deceased.

MOTICHAND JOOTHAJI, the constituted attorney of Bai Bhoori, widow of Meghraj Bhootaji, a Gumasta of Thana, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thana for her use and benefit and limited till she applies .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 8th day of April, 1926.
Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys
C26443

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA (POONA DISTRICT.

This Sanatorium opened as usual on the 1st of October and is the only one of its kind which combines the bounties of Nature such as open fresh air, invigorating climate and a copious supply of water with the facilities of nice accommodation, decent furniture, pots, utensils, lamps, etc., at exceedingly moderate cost.

For full particulars and Forms and admission, please apply to:

THE HON. SECRETARIES,
The Hindu Sanatorium For Tuberculosis, Karla,
Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow,
Girgaum, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF CHARLES JEROME TISDALL, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having any claim against the late Mr. CHARLES JEROME TISDALL, late of Betul in the Central Provinces, India, and of Brantwood Havre Des Pas St. Helier in Gersey, European deceased, who died at Alassio in Italy on the 10th day of May, 1925, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 19th day of February, 1926, to Mr. Charles Mortimer Eastley of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, the Administrator in India of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator above-named, at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised. And all persons holding any property belonging to the said deceased are requested to communicate the same to the undersigned.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1926.
LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for Mr. Charles Mortimer Eastley, the Administrator in India of the Estate of Charles Jerome Tisdall, deceased.
C26404

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1473 of 1925.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI BOMAN BEHRAM ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
MANECKJI RUSTOMJI SETHNA & Another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the seventh day of January, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on Friday the 30th day of April, 1926, at the hour of three O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the several bungalows tenements buildings outhouses and other structures standing thereon situate near Haines Road and Clare Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,272 square yards or thereabouts according to the Cadastral Survey and bearing New Survey No. 3422 and Cadastral No. 39 of Lower Parel Division and bearing Municipal G Ward Nos. 48(41a) 48 (43) and Street Nos. 48an 48oo 48pp and 48qq. and bounded, on or towards the North by the property known as Mungoo Edroos Cottage, on or towards the South by the property of Sukharam Munchhram, on or towards the East by the property of Jacob Issac and others and on or towards the West by the Road belonging to the Mahaluxmi Railway Station.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND COMPANY, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C26357

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNISIFF, ELLORE,

MADRAS PCY

O S 159/1926.

Plaintiff:—TAMMANA VENKATA SUBBARAO, son of Gopayya.

Defendant:—NOORBAI MULLA HASSAIN ALI & CO., represented by Noorbai Mulla Hassain Ali.

THE suit is posted to 22.4-1926 for the appearance of the Defendant. The suit is for Rs. 851-3-0 for amount due to the firm of late Gopayya. If the defendant do not appear on that date the suit will be proceeded exparte

K. V. MUTYALO,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil for Plaintiff.

Ellore, 9/4/26.
C26435

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AMUSEMENTS.

ATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

presents

The World's Most Famous Jockey

TEVE DONOGHUE

in

The Most Thrilling All British Racing Picture yet filmed Entitled . . .

IDING FOR A KING"

(3 Reels.)

is the famous Steve's First Big Drama and a Masterpiece of Realism. It shows the derful "Little Man" Steering Home a ner in the Lincolnshire Handicap.

Where is My Wandering Boy This Evening"

Best and Funniest Role of Ben Turpin's r, which will make you Grin, Laugh and Roar

The Half Back of Notre Dame"

A Heart-Leaping Mack Sennett Comedy. Side-Splitting Rugby Match.

the Super Gazette

TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

t Fail to Visit the Royal Opera House THIS WEEK

E The Race of Races and The Funniest Films of the year.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARISCHANDRA ANANT DHURE others of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants contracted to sale the undermentioned rty to one of our clients.

persons having any claims against or said property or any portion thereof y of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust maintenance, ease- or otherwise howsoever are hereby ed to make the same known in writing e undersigned at their office at Medows t, Examiner Press Buildings, Fort ay, within 14 days from the date f, otherwise the sale will be completed ut reference to such claim and the if any, shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

that piece or parcel of land or ground the messuage tenement or dwelling standing thereon, situate, lying and at Ash Lane Portuguese Church Road adar in the Registration Sub-District ombay, in the Island of Bombay, con- g by admeasurement 1,000 sq. yards hereabouts being a portion of a larger of land belonging to the Vendors is registered in the Books of the Col- of the Land Revenue under New Nos. 4110, 4184 and New Survey Nos. 0 and Cadastral Survey No.——, Dadar sion and in the Books of the Collector unicipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward 4320 (1a) and Street No. 680 aaa and nded as follows, that is to say, on or ards the West by the property of Wai , on or towards the North by the Ash e and on or towards the South by the perty of Shivnarayan Indumal Pani and e particularly delineated and described a plan hereto annexed and marked with boundary line 1.

THATTE RANCHHODDAS & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.

C9438

AUCTION SALES.

ORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 22736.

Sale of a valuable immoveable property tuate at Cavel Street, out of the Fort, mbay, to be put on for sale by Public ction on FRIDAY, the 16th April 1926 4-30 p.m. on the premises under instruc- ons from Messrs. Andrade and Cunha at rneys for Messrs. M. J. P. d'Andrade nd Eliza Francisca Baptista the Executors the last Will and testament of Peregrino odrigues, deceased.

All that piece of land together with the welling house, standing thereon, situate at avel Street, in the Registration Sub-Dis- rict of Bombay, admeasuring about 206 quare yards and on recent survey found to dmeasure about 2?8 square yards and regis- ered under New Survey No. 199 and as essed by the Assessor and Collector of Mu- icipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward o. 3839, Street No. 119-1.

Full particulairs and conditions of sale ay be obtained of the undersigned or of Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, attorneys for he Vendor, at Oak Lane, Fort.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE

The sale of Building Plots belonging to he Estate of the deceased Mr. Thomas Antonio D'Monte, situate at Turner Road Waterfield Road, Gloubunder Road and Pali Road, Bandra that was advertised to ake place on Sunday the 18th instant has een POSTPONED upto Sunday the 2nd May, 1926.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

FOR A SHORT SEASON COMMENCING THURSDAY, APRIL 15th.

After a Most Successful Tour Through India.

A STROK. presents,

RUTH ST. DENIS AND TED SHAWN

AND THEIR **DENISHAWN DANCERS**

IN

BALLETS, DIVERTISSEMENTS AND MUSICAL VISUALIZATIONS

NEW ITEMS IN EVERY PROGRAMME.

Prices Rs. 5 to Re. 1 Plus Tax. Booking at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m. only

"WANDERING DAUGHTERS"

Featuring

MARJORIE DAW

A peep into the forbidden romance of two Modern Girls who wandered into an Unknown World and of the one girl who returned.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

BOXING TOURNAMENT

6 STIRRING CONTESTS

Including

BANDSMAN HIGGINS

(Cheshires)

Versus

ARTHUR SOARES

(Belgaum)

Who Beat Harry Bell and narrowly beaten by Dixie Kid

Popular Prices: Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 2 Plus Tax

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 5-30 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

IF YOU WANT LOVE AND THRILLS

If you yearn for far off Beauty, the glamour of the desert, nights of glorious romance and live for a while in a realm of enchantment—

SEE

THE ARAB

OR

A ROMANCE OF ARABIA

FEATURING:

RAMON NOVARRO

AND

ALICE TERRY

The screen's most perfect lovers.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 4 30 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Colossal Motion Picture Masterpiece in 6 Reels

"SAMSON & DELILAH"

Featuring an all star cast headed by beautiful and talented

MARIA CORDA

The ancient story of Man's Strength ruined by a Woman's wiles and duplicity re-told with particular reference to the Samsons and Delilahs of the Twentieth Century and the Arts employed by both for taming and deceiving each other!

Under the kind patronage of

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Will stage on

WEDNESDAY 14th April 1926

at 3 p. m.

EKACH PYALA

Specially on account of "ID" Holiday

AT THE

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

GRANT ROAD.

Booking as usual.

Hello!!

YE! CITIZENS OF BOMBAY

Kindly note this in your next Saturday's engagements.

A MASTERPIECE PHOTO-PLAY

OF THE

GREAT EASTERN CORPORATION, DELHI

Which will commence from next SATURDAY

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

—:o:—

A Beautiful Historical Piece written with gold.

Light of Asia

All Indian Respectable Cast

All Scenes taken in India—

KRISHNA CINEMA.

IMPERIAL

CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD

presents

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

KOHINOOR FILM CO'S

GRAND SOCIAL PICTURE

LAKHO-VANJARO

featuring

Miss GOHAR and Miss JAMNA &c.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—

at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m

EXTRA SHOWS

On Sat. Sun. Monday (Amas) and Wednesday (Ramzan Idd) Holidays at 3 P. M.

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK

Sharda's Social Picture

WAY of the WORLD

MYSTERIES OF THE WORLD

BACK SIDE OF THE WORLD

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

New Charni Road

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

Coming Immediately After This Picture. **LIGHT OF ASIA**

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY, "IDD" HOLIDAY

"THE WIZARD OF OZ"

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS SPECTACLE WITH

LARRY SEMON

The Screen's Greatest eccentric Comedian

SEE

The Thrilling Comedy Cyclone!
The Wonderful Land of Oz!
The Den of Man-Eating Lions!
The Famous Scarecrow and Tin Man!
The Startling Airplane Rescue!
The 100 Foot Leap for Life!

THE GREATEST SCREEN NOVELTY EVER MADE ROARS OF LAUGHTER.

"IDD" DAY At;—12 Noon; 1-45; 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30 and 12 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES:

3 As. 4 As. 8 As. 12 As. Re. 1.

DAILY AT: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.

Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays from 3-30 p. m.

CROWN CINEMA

MARBLE THEATRE - - - - - - - - Sandhurst Road.

Cinema Majestic

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

Saraswati Film Co.'s

SUPER PRODUCTION

"SATI SAROJ"

A PICTURE UNRIVALLED

DAILY AT 5 P. M.

Sat. Sun. Holiday Begins at 3 P.M

The "Ideal" for the home & travelling. Descriptive Catalogue FREE

ANNAPURNA COOKER

The new Model can Cook more Rice & Iddalys Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY. G. S. RANADE & CO. GIRGAON.

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO P. O. Basavangudi, (Bangalore City.)

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Anna FOURTEEN

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

BONA-FIDE SALE

On SATURDAY, the 8th day of May, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Setalwad" Road, on Nepean Sea Road, valuable household furniture, glass crockery and platedware, dining table chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, carpets, Chesterfields drawing-room suites, cabinets, ornaments, iron cots, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cupboards, sweet-tone piano, gramophone, ornaments, ice box meat safe, utensils and garden pots etc.

The property of E. Annet Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1926 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Chakla" Villa, Dadar Main Road, near the Dadar Station, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and platedware, telescopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dinner wagons, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, one sweet-tone square piano, one gramophone with records reclining sofas, easy chairs, low chairs, hat stands single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, ice-box, phonograph, meat safes, cupboards, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale

BENNETT & CO

BUY DIRECT AND SAVE.

We are the largest manufacturers of Galvanized, Steel, Brass and Copper Wove Wire and Wire Netting.

Prices on Application:

A FRANCIS & CO., 43, Moti Seal St., CALCUTTA

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.

ELECTRIC

FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co., HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY

Rupees

90

Will bring you securedly packed and freight paid to your Station

WELLINGTON All British

Gents Roadster cycle with Dunlop Cord Tyres, B. S. A. free wheel, 2 rim brakes, mud-guards, 3 coil comfortable spring saddle rubber pedals, Lucas pathfinder oil lamp, King of bells, Dunlop plated pump, tool bag, complete set of tools, oiler. Rs. 25 must be sent as advance by M. O. the balance by V.P.P.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. Hornby Road, Bombay & East Street Poona.

TO-NIGHT? SPECIAL SELECTED PICTURE FOR IDD WEEK??

SHARAZAD

The beautiful daughter of the head Steward has been invited to the palace by the Tyrant Vizir who is now King to relate the Story. Knowing as other girls SHARAZAD will be killed, Shah, who has been rescued by the labourers hastens to the palace, saves SHARAZAD and the Vizir dies taking poison. SHARAZAD now becomes the Queen of the Kingdom.

PRICES :—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8. As. 4 and As. 3
Including Tax.

Coming :—Mysteries of India or Tasvire Hind.

One of the finest of the stories from Arabian Nights of the East

'SHARAZAD'

Cinema-goers must not Miss the opportunity of visiting this show in particular.

Also 2 Reels FOX COMEDY **"THE ROARING LIONS"**

TIME : 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 DAILY, Sat. Sun. and B'k. Holiday also on Ramzan Idd at 3-30 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

April 13.

To-day Reuter reported 4 to 6 points up in old crop and 4 to 5 points down in new crop in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 4 points lower.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 12th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:

"Market barely steady at the advance. Weather reports unfavourable in the East. No new feature."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co's cable under date 12th instant as follows:—

"Bearish factors appear to be discounted Increasing strength in near months may result in higher tendency."

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—

The World's Spinners takings of American cotton for week ending 10th April were 268,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 11,988,000 bales against 11,131,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 857,000 bales.

A slight change being reported in New York futures the Matwari bazar opened this morning almost unchanged at Rs. 344½ and improved to Rs. 345 on Exporters and Shroffs buying. The market after small fluctuations closed at Rs. 344½. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 344 3/4 and going up by a rupee on bazar operators buying closed at Rs. 345.

Broach July/August opened at Rs. 349½ and advancing to Rs. 350 on Shroffs buying closed at Rs. 349½. Oomra May opened at Rs. 319 and improved to Rs. 320 on Commission houses buying. On selling by a Japanese firm the market closed easy at Rs. 319. Oomra July opened at Rs. 322½ and advanced to Rs. 323½ on Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 323. Bengal May and July were quoted Rs. 261 and Rs. 266 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was very poor; about 1,500 bales are reported to have changed hands.

Owing to Ramzan Id holiday our markets will remain entirely closed to-morrow for ready and forward business hence we will not issue our daily cotton market report.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 P. M.

Bombay, April 13.

Fully Good Broach April/May	345
Fully Good Broach July/August	349½
Fully Good Bengal May	260½
Fully Good Bengal July	265½
Fine, Oomra May	319
Fine Oomra July	322½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 13.

Description	Super-fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal	284	274	262	252
M. G. Surat	428	423	413	403
M. G. Oomra No. 3	335	325	310	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	370	360	345	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	358	348	333	
M. G. Broach No. 2	370	363	353	345
M. G. Punjab/American	383	373	363	353
M. G. Naosari	448	443	433	423

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 13.

Fully Good Broach July/August	344
Fully Good Broach July/August	349
Fully Good Bengal July	266
Fully Good Bengal July	265
Fine Oomra May	319
Fine Oomra July	323

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 13.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th April, 1926.

Cotton	5,834	bales.
Wheat	9,777	cwts.
Linseed	11,560	cwts.
Rape, etc.,	363	cwts.
Gingellyseed	Nil.	
Poppyseed	Nil.	
Groundnuts	2,950	cwts.
Castorseed	7,422	cwts.
Rice	30,571	cwts.
Myrabollams	5,859	cwts.
Cotton seed	2,340	cwts.
Mowra seed	Nil.	
Gram	3,439	cwts.
Juwar	2,521	cwts.
Masur	Nil.	
Barley	Nil.	
Bajri	1,625	cwts.
Coal	4,846	tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		2,85,717	2,77,376
Central India ..		570 3,38 043	3,00,385
Barsi and Nagar ..		690 1,92,216	1,78,545
Hyderabad-Gaorani		186 69,027	91,313
Berar		721 4,44 027	5,31,624
Central Provinces ..		42 2,28,786	2,45,284
Total Oomras ..		2,269 15,57,816	16.20,527
Dholera		700 1,92,315	1.28,777
N.W. Provinces ..		33 1.27.094	1.29-218
Rajputana		573 89.783	57,098
Sind-Punjab		85 2.49,735	3.43,071
Broach		1,021 2,93,297	2.64,041
Coompta & Dharwar		410 44,514	40,746
Westerns-Northerns		700 28,194	32,890
Coconada		1,476	927
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		103 9,110	10,415
Persian		2,367	3.054
American		1,310	9,062
Egyptian and African		45,166	32,309
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		.. 468	3,437
Total ..		5,034 26,47,645	26,75,922

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 8th April This year	Last year
Europe	894	3,93,318	4,28,54
Japan & China ..	2,639	12,43,397	11,97,851
Coast Ports ..	200	19,684	13,480
Up country by Rail.		57,631	9,170
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		83,901	63,868
Total		3,733 17,97,931	17,12,914

COTTON.

Liverpool, April 12.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	Nil.
Mid Americans Spot 10.10	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 15.80	

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Loverpool at closing time).

May	18.91
July	18.32
October	17.53

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	18.89 (mutilated).
July	18.31
October	17.52

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

May	18.18
October	16.88

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 12.

Futures at New York:—

May	18.94+.04
July	18.37+.06
October	17.50 —.07
December	17.17—.09

Liverpool:—

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.

Liverpool April 12.

May	9,47..03
July	9.32—.03
October	9.10—.04
December	9.01—.04

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 12.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 12,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales

Day's Exports to Continent 14,000 bales.

Futures at New York:—

May	18.94+.05
July	18.37+.06
October	17.50—.07
Spot Cotton at New York	19.45+.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.47+.06

Futures at New Orleans:—

May	18.22+.06
October	16.86—.06

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 5/8

Demand Bills 4.85.81.

Silver Commercial Bars—

Foreign Mined 65 3/4.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 12.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May	9.50
July	9.36+.01
October	9.15+.01
January	9.06+.01

EGYPTIANS:—

May	14.95—.23
July	14.60—.20
November	14.30—.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 12.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.

Liverpool:—

April	9.51—.03
May	9.47—.03
June	9.36—.03
July	9.32—.03
August	9.24—.03
September	9.17—.04
October	9.10—.04
November	9.01—.04
December	9.01—.04
January	9.01—.94
February	9.00—.04
March	9.00—.04
April	8.98—.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 12.

April	15.05—.23
May	14.95—.23
June	14.70—.25
July	14.55—.25
August	14.55—.25
September	14.50—.25
October	14.40—.25
November	14.25—.25
December	14.17—.25
January	14.10—.25
February	14.10—.25
March	14.10—.25
April	14.10—.25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 12.

Scinde Good	6.30
Scinde Fine	7.10
Scinde Good Fine	7.10
Bengal Good	6.40
Bengal Fully Good	6.80
Bengal Fine	7.20
Oomra Good	7.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.50
Oomra Fine	7.90
Broach Good	7.90
Broach Fully Good	8.30
Broach Fine	8.70

WHEAT.

London, April 12.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. April/May sellers 53/.

Rozario Santa Fe—58½ lbs. April/May sellers 51/3.

Tone:—Firm and prices dearer on moderate offers.

Australian April/May sellers 58/.

Choice White Karalhi May/June paid 56/6

Tone:—Firm.

Cargo Barl, 61 lbs. April Continent paid 53/.

Cargo South Australian February Italy paid 59.

Cargo South Australian February United Kingdom paid 58.

SEEDS.

London, April 12.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

April May paid £14 1/2.

May/June sellers £14 5/8.

June/July sellers £14 3/4.

Tone:—Quiet.

Cottonseed Bombay:—April/May sellers 7 1/2.

Castorseed Bombay:—April/May sellers 17 3/8.

Linseed, Bombay April/May nominal £17 3/8.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton April/May sellers £19 3/8.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton April/May sellers £20.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton April/May sellers £18 3/8.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Holders are dearer, but market has a quiet tendency.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore April/May sellers £20 1/2.

LINSEED.

London, April 12.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—

April/May sellers 16 5/8.

May/June sellers 16 5/8.

Tone:—Quiet but stetady.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

May/Aug paid 29/10 1/2.

Sep/Dec. buyers 30/-.

BARLEY.

London, April 12.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 12.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sep. sellers 15/-.

Fine White Java C. & F. Caltutta Oct/Dec. sellers 15/1 1/2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 15/3.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sep. sellers 15/2 1/2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July/Sep. sellers 15/3 1/4.

Tone:—Steady but quiet.

RUBBER.

London, April 12.

Para Up River Fine, Spot May/June value 25.

Tone:—Idle.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—

Buyers 25 3/4.

Sellers 26 1/4.

Tone:—After improving slightly, prices again eased on reports of a considerable increase of stocks in America.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, April 12.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6.

London, April 12.

Rentes 3 per cent 47 1/4.

Bar Silver (Spot) 29 13/16.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 7/8.

Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold and India bought. Business small. Market steady.

Interest day to day loans 3 7/8.

Interest 7 days market loans 4.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, April 12.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £86 unchgd.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92 1/8 unchgd.

War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £102 unchgd.

Conversion Loan £74 13/16 —1/16.

Indian Loan 5½ p.c. 102 3/4 unchgd.

Indian Loan 7 p.c. £103 1/2 unchgd.

Consols 2½ p.c. 54 1/2 unchgd.

Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 54 1/4 unchgd.

Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan 68 3/8 +3/8.

Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 3/8 +1/8.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 13.

Ready:—21/8/6

Vaida Chitor:—Opening 21/8/6. At 6 p.m. 21/8/6

Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/9/6. At p.m. 21/9/6

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Chitor:—Opening 0/1/6

Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/3/0

Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 13.

Ready:—68/10

Vaida Chitor:—Opening 68/7. At 6 p.m. 68/7.

Vaida Visak:—Opening 68/3. At 6 p.m. 68/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Chitor:—Opening 0/8/0

Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/14/0

Tone:—Market quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, April 13.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	57	8	0
Brass, English	1	58	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	8	0
Brass, English	1½	57	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	57	0	0
Brass, English	2	57	0	0
Brass, German	3/4 to 2	55	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 13.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	57	12	0
Copper, German	¾	58	8	0
Copper German	1	60	0	0
Coppper Germtn	1¼	60	0	0
Copper American	1½	61	0	0
Copper American	1¾	61	0	0
Copper American	2	61	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		56	8	0
Panchteka joint		25	8	0
Copper, English Bars		57	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		68	8	0
Lead Rangoon		96	8	0
Lead, Country		**23**	**0**	**0**
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	50	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	52	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		52	8	0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ to 2		60	0	0
American Copper	3/4	59	0	0
American Copper	1 to 1¼	61	0	0
English Copper	¾	58	8	0
English Copper	2	60	0	0

BOMBAY JAPAN-YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, April 13.

		Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Shapurji	No.	6½	0	7	3
Finix	No.	6½	0	7	6
Kilachand	No.	8½	0	8	6
David	No.	10½	0	10	0
Shapurji	No.	10½	0	9	6
Tricumdas	No.	10½	0	9	9
Currimbhoy	No.	12½	0	10	0
Tricumdas	No.	12½	0	10	3
Kilachand	No.	14½	0	9	9
Kilachand	No.	20½	0	10	9
Japan	No.	20	0	12	0
Japan	No.	32	1	1	6
Japan	No.	40	1	3	9
Japan	No.	42½	1	5	6

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 13.

	Ready. New.	May.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	285	.....
Bengal Fine M G	272/75	.....
Bengal F G M G	260	263
Sindh/Punjab Fine M.G.	270	.....
Sindh/Punjab F G M G	260	.....
Punjab/Americans F G M G	350/80	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M.G.	350/60	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/60	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/50	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	330/50	.....
Pelgaon Fine M.G.	330/50	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/30	.....
Khamgaon/Akola Fine M G	310/30	319
Oulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	368	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	355	345
Muthia Fine M.G.	280	.....
Muthia F. G. M. G.	270	.....
Dharwar S G.	.....	.....
Coompta M G	370	.....
Westerns M G	320/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	375	.....
Cambodia F G M G	400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgeon F G M G	.....	.....
Dholiera F G M G	.....	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 13.

Jute:—Albion 430, Alliance 432, Anglo-India 364, Auckland 190, Barnagore 140, Bally 152, Birla 6/12, Belvedere 400, Budge-Budge 386/90, Caledonian 490, Chapdani 218, Clive 30/10, Craig 4/10, Cheviot 218, Dalhousie 322, Delta 435-37/8, Empire 43/4 Fort Gloster 715, Fort William 256, Gondalpara 630, Gourepore 635, Hukumchand 9/4, Hooghly 66/8, Howrah 31/12, Kamarhatty 475-84, Kankanarrah 385-92, Kelvin 700, Kinnison 870, Lansdowne 225, Lawrence 517, Lothian 350, Naihati 395, National 24/12-25, New Central 470, Northbrook 42/12-43, Orient 174, Presidency 6/8, Reliance 53/8, Standard 352, Union 465, Waverly 6/8, Hessian 16/10, Jute 96/8.

Cotton:—Agra United -/12, Dunbar 142,

Coal:—Burrakur 15/12, Bokaro Ramgur 14, Raneegunge 23/8.

Miscellaneous:—B.I. Corporation 4, I. I. Still 20/4, Marshalls 2/15, Imperial Bank 1495, Imperial Contr. 390.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady. Cottons coals remained unchanged. Market is closed to-day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITI

Bombay, Apri

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/15

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 193 92/12

5 per cent Yar Loan due 1929-47 Rs.

5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 100/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 103/8

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due Rs. 106/14

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax F 1928 Rs. 106/10

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 101

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 102/6

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 106

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 106/12

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 107/2

6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Ta due 1935 Rs. 111/8

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs.

4 per cent Improvement Trust Rs. 82

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Rs. 108/4

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs.

Tone of Market:—Closed firm.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Apri

In share market jutes opened easie the week-end in sympathy with the sian market and though Howrah and gave way somewhat from the closi tations of the previous week there hardly any falling away in the rat most of the other concerns whic under notice to-day. Coals and cotto the early session were practically ed. Later a few transactions were through in the former as a result of Raneegunge and Barrakur showed improvement. In teas a steady tone vailed and only a small amount of bu was effected. Nothing of any parti note took place in the Miscellaneous tion. Government Securities reflected higher tendency with sellers scarce, lowing were to-day's closing quotations:

Government securities:—3½ per cent ernment paper Rs. 76/15, 5 per cent 1933 103/3; 5 per cent loan 1945-55 10 6 per cent bonds 1932 107/2.

Banks:—Central Bank 23, Imperial I (Fully Paid) 1490, do. ordy. 391.

Railways:— Bukhtiarpur Bihar L Railway 74, Dehri Rohtas Light Rail 14/12; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 7/8.

Cottons:—Agra United annas 12.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 364, Albion 43 Auckland 191, Budge Budge 390, Barna 141, Champdany 133, Clive 30/10, Craig Dalhousie 320, Delta 437/8, Empire 4 Fort Gloster 714, Fort William 257/8, H rah 31/13, do. A pref. 113, Hukumch Ordy 9/8, Kamarhatty 482, Kanknar 394, Kelvin ordy. 700, Kelvin pref. Kinnison 874/8, Lansdowne ordy. Lansdowne pref 107, Lawrence 519, tion 25, Northbrook 43, Orient 174, liance 54, Standard 353, Waverley 6/6.

Coals:—Okaro and Raggur 14, Burra 18/12, Kosoonda and Nyaddo 14/8 (ex di Raneegung 23/8, Searsole 5/8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and S 20/4, Marshall and Co. 2/15, B.I. Corpo tion ordy. 4, Calcutta Tramways ordy. Indian Wood Products 6/12, Assam Mills Rs. 1.

Tea Companies:—Dauracherra 15, Hap Parbut 3/2, Jutlibari 19, Sapoi 22/4 (e div.) Tezpore 12/12, Tukvar 32/12 (ex di

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-t seconds pence and demand ready one sh ing five and seven-eighths pence—A.P.

SHARES.

London, April 12

Hongkong Bank £125.

Chartered Bank £20 1/8 Ex dividend a bonus.

National Bank £47 1/4.

P. & O. Bank £9 1/4.

Eastern Bank £5 3/4 Ex dividend.

METALS.

London, April 12

English best Selected Copper £60

Standard Copper G.M.B. £56 13/16.

Copper Braziers £73 1/2.

Yellow Metal 68 1/2.

Hard Spelter 30 1/4

Corrugated Sheets £15 5/8.

Tin Block £278 1/2.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Ramzan Id: Banks closed.

FRIDAY, April 15.

Atiya Begum's Concert in aid of Muslim Girls' Education Fund, Gaiety Theatre, 6 to 8 p.m.

Public lecture at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood by Miss Ida M. Dickinson on "Fighting the Social Evil", Mr. K. Natarajan presiding, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

American Mission High School, Prize Distribution, Byculla, 5 p.m.

P and O s.s. "Razmak" with mails of 1st instant expected to arrive at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 17.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at p.m.

Charity Entertainment in aid of E. F. Allbless Leper House Sir C. J. Public Hall, Mayo Road, 9-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (the 18th instant) at 5 30 p.m. (S. T.) at the "Congress House," Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Miss Ida M. Dickinson, Lady Worker of the Bombay Vigilance Association, will deliver a public lecture on "Fighting the Social Evil" on Friday (the 16th instant) at 6 15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Brotherhood premises, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Sheth Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of March 1926 was 1305, out of which number 743 were women and 562 children, 282 being boys and 280 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 48.

SETH F. RAWALDAS DISPENSARY.

In the above free dispensary the total number of patients treated in the month of March 1926 was 1429 of which 866 were males; 266 were females and 297 were children. The dispensary is open to all communities every day at 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

BACK TO HINDUISM.

1. Mr. Khudabax Dhulabhai (20), and Mr. Kurbanalli Krishnabhai (18) renounced Mahomedanism and embraced Hinduism. They were initiated into Hinduism according to the ritual of the Hindu Missionary Society on Friday the 9th April 1926. They had been converted to Mahomedanism about eight years ago. Mr. S. B. Vaidya acted as Acharya.

Their Hindu names are:—1. Khodidas Dhulabhai and 2. Kuberdas Krishnadas.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave, L.C.P. & S. of the Blind Relief Association, treated 225 patients during the month of February and March, of which 169 were males and 56 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are from 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) on Fridays and Sundays.

DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL FUND.

A receipt book of the All-India Deshbandhu Memorial Fund containing receipts No. 26 to 50 (both inclusive) has been lost or misplaced, or stolen from the office of the A. I. Deshbandhu Memorial Fund at Bombay. Receipt No 26 to 46 have been duly issued and 47 to 50 (i.e. four) were blank. Anybody finding them will please communicate with Messrs. Bachubai Jamnalal 395, Kalbedevi Road, Bombay.

CART DRIVER'S HEART FAILURE.

Govind Gangaram (45), a Hindu cart driver, residing at Parel was found dead in his room on Monday morning. His son informed the police who removed the body to the morgue for inquest.

The evidence showed that the deceased had a heavy drink on Sunday and while in an altercation was pushed by a man named Sambhaji Mahadev in a liquor shop at Kalachowki on Sunday afternoon. He then went home, vomitted blood and died.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to heart failure accelerated by acute alcoholism.

The jury returned a verdict of death by heart failure.

FIRST-AID EXAMS. RESULTS.

The examination of the class of the "First-Aids to the Injured" conducted by Dr. Jamshedji D. Desai, under the patronage of the St. John Ambulance Association, wherein lectures were delivered by Miss Maneckbai Naoroji Masani, was held in the Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School, Captain Kaikhushru S. Patel, who was the examiner thereof has declared the following students as successful candidates:—

(1) Dolat S. Daruwala; (2) Dhanvantibai Hansraj; (3) Gomtibai Valji; (4) Dhanvantibai Narandas; (5) Sonibai Meghji; (6) Ramansundarbai Devji; (7) Shardabai Maganlal; (8) Pushpabai Mulji; (9) Premkorbai Motichand; (10) Javerbai Shamji; (11) Prabhabai Bhogilal; (12) Damyantibai Laxmidas; (13) Vidyabai Chunilal; (14) Bhavirabai Ratilal; (15) Krishnabai Devji; (16) Hirabai Dhanji; (17) Nathibai Kanji.

The class for the Home-nursing meets in the above school every Thursday from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. (S. T.). Candidates desirous of seeking admission in the said class may see personally the Head Mistress of the above school.

MR. HORNIMAN'S PAPER.

BOMBAY, April 13

The National Newspaper India Company, Limited, has now been registered and incorporated with a capital of three lakhs of rupees which will be divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. The Company has been formed for the purpose of publishing a Nationalist Daily Newspaper in Bombay under the control of Mr. B. G. Horniman, ex Editor-in-Chief, of the "Bombay Chronicle." The following have accepted invitations to join the Board of Directors and were yesterday appointed to act by the Signatories to the Memorandum:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Batubhai T. Desai, Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman Mr. Vaikunthbhai A. Desai, Mr. Umar Sobani, Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty and Mr. Pothan Joseph.

It is hoped to commence publication of the new journal in the course of two or three months.—A. P.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

The Aga Khan Tournament this year has been a success inasmuch as a local team has been able to win back the cup for Bombay after a lapse of years. It has been a long time since the Hornets won the cup, and after that occasion, up-country teams have invariably proved too good for anything that Bombay could produce. Hockey enthusiasts had long since lost that feeling of proprietorship which should be attached to a local trophy, and that this feeling will be revived, the Customs have to be thanked. There can be no doubt that the standard has been very poor this season; in fact a poorer one can hardly be recalled. The final match was hardly worthy of the importance attached to it, and this was in a large measure due to the fact that the best teams were unexpectedly eliminated. The Ajmer team was a hot favourite for the cup, and for better team work, there was no other to compare with it. But defence seems to have been the strong point of most of the sides, and it was this which beat the railwaymen. Scoring first in their match against the Christ Church Old Boys, Jubbulpore, they received a reverse when an enterprising forward line suddenly overwhelmed them and took the lead by obtaining two goals. Jubbulpore then settled down to a stubborn defence, and Ajmer settled down to a run of particularly bad luck. Time and again the forwards flashed in shots, only to miss by inches or to be baulked by the goalkeeper. It was an impressive—even touching—sight to see such a team struggling hard to retrieve its position, only to be cheated by time.

Another team which won popular support was the Aligarh Club. For scientific and clean hockey there was not a team to touch them this season. Their forwards gave a brilliant display of short passing which served as an object lesson to keen followers of the game. Their one shortcoming, however, was indecision and lack of quick action in the circle, which when pitted against a determined defence—as that possessed by Christ Church—prevented them from scoring. An unfortunate blunder by their custodian in the last minute of extra-time gave Christ Church the victory over them in the semi-final. Boota Singh's Eleven gave a good account of itself and hardly deserved to lose; but conditions were against them. It is hoped that better arrangements in the coming season will raise the chances of this team for the old pot. Poona Rangers, somehow, did not impress this time. They were always a team of possibilities but their displays were not such as to inspire confidence. Nothing can be said about their defence, which played very well, but their forwards lacked the vestige of understanding between themselves, and their movements were more in the nature of spasmodic individual efforts.

The Christ Church Old Boys, who lost in the final, did not look as though they could survive so far. In their first meeting with the B. B. and C. I. Loco, they were lucky in making a draw of the game, the replay being eventually won by them. Their strength lay in the fact that they had a dogged defence which felt no scruples in exploiting any tactics to stop their opponents from scoring. This was especially noticeable in their match with Aligarh when the defence actually shoved dangerous forwards off the ball. Sportsmen would have liked to see such tactics meet with just censure on the part of those responsible for the supervision of the game. The majority of the up-country teams have shown this tendency to lose their heads, and the sooner they are disillusioned the better will it be for hockey in Bombay. The Customs who have won back the Cup for Bombay are to be congratulated on possessing a reliable and hardworking defence. No better half-backs have been seen this season, and the backs and goalie have also done their full share in their success. The forwards, good at times, were erratic on the whole, and the goal which gave them their victory in the final, was obtained through fortune.

What was perhaps the tit-bit of the tournament was the grim struggle for supremacy between the Bombay Gymkhana and the North-Western Railway Karachi. Four times did they draw and then only could the visitors earn the right to remain in the tournament. Every one of the five games was interesting and worth watching, and in fact, they were games which provided the best hockey between a pair of evenly balanced sides.

The Gymkhana have never been so good before, and, perhaps, with an adjustment or two in the team, they were good enough to figure in the final. In conclusion it is pleasing to note the advance in popularity of the game, as the stands were full on almost every day of the tournament and a better spirit than heretofore seemed to prevail.

Mr. Cyriaco D'Souza and Mr. James have been the two best referees and the thanks of all are due to them for their valuable services to the game.

The general management of the tournament has been all that could be desired, and even the most caustic critic cannot find any excuse to growl at an ever-worked secretary and committee.

BOXING.

TONIGHT'S TOURNAMENT.

A boxing tournament is to be held to night at the Excelsior Theatre, and promises to provide some good sport. At very short notice Donald Chard has accepted an invitation to fight a redoubtable welter in Limford of the Rampura.

Owing to Clarrie Neil's inability to make the journey Jack D'Souza will meet Harold Suares a worthy exponent. Another good fight should be between Percy Welcome and Tommy Arnott, ex-bantamweight champion of East Anglia.

CONGRESS AND COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The Hon. Secretary, B.P.C.C., writes:—"Applications are invited for two seats on the Assembly Non-Mahomedan Constituency and one seat for the Mahomedan Constituency as also for six Non-Mahomedan and two Mahomedan for the Provincial Legislative Council. Applicants must be members of the Congress and must subscribe to the General Policy of Congressmen in the Assembly and the Council as laid down by the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi and must also sign the Pledge. Applications must be forwarded to the Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, on or before 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Thursday, the 22nd instant. Forms of application together with the general policy and the pledge will be supplied at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road, on any day upto 5 p.m. (S. T.) on week days."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 13.

The share market was closed to-day.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling five and twentyseven thirtyseconds pence and demand one shilling five and seven-eighths pence.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1020
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1080
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1065

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 198½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158 3/4

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 3.86 3/16
London—Paris Frcs. 141.90
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 128
London—Rome Liras 121.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.39

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Excaange Market steady.

London, April 12.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 29/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot 29 13/16 steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 13.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	.....	1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	.....	1/5 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s		1/6 1/8
Frcs Demand	K.....	1020
American Dollars		277
Hongkong Dollars	.....	153½
Shanghai	.....	198½
Singapore	.....	158½
Japan	.....	128 3/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 12.

Stockholm	.....	18.14
Oslo	.....	22.39
Amsterdam	.....	12.12
Switzerland	.....	25.19

New York, April 12.

Demand Bills 4.85.81.

London, April 12.

Exchange on London in Paris 141.80.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42½
Exchange on London in Italy 120.96

BULLION

Bombay, April 13.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7/6
Sovereigns forwari Rs. 13/8/0
National Bank Bar gold Rs. 21/11/3
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/8/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/6/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/3/0

London, April 12.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2.
Silver ready d 29/13
Silver forward d 29/14

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. India bought. China sold. Fair amount of business has been done. Steady at present but we still think we shall see lower rates.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 13.

3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 per cent.
Money 1 month 5 per cent.
Money 3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Money 6 months 4½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, April 12.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rents 5 per cent 5/8

THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING

There are very few journals dealing with engineering and other highly technical subjects in this country and any attempt to supply this deficiency is to be commended. "The Indian Journal of Engineering" which made its appearance in this city on April 3 under the editorship of Mr. M. J. E. Hudson, late Engineering Editor of the "Times of India", will be welcomed by a large body of engineers in this country. In his brief introductory remarks, Mr. Hudson tells us that his greatest concern is to make the journal not only an acceptable visitor in the hands and haunts of engineers, but also a permanent boarder in their midst. This position can only be attained by means of a judicious mixture of technical articles and the very latest informations about matters engineering, with a bias towards the latter in these busy days. The first issue contains two very interesting articles one on "Machine Shop Efficiency" by Prof. Burley and the other on "Manufactured Weather" by Mr. Hooper. An interesting feature is a special page devoted to "Wireless News and Notes".

CHILD WIFE'S TRAGIC END.

POST MORTEM ORDERED.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, coroner, held an inquest on Monday night touching the death of Girjabai aged thirteen years residing with her husband Lalubhai Narbheram on the second floor of a house on Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, who died in G. T. Hospital on Monday afternoon from shock and haemorrhage following rupture of the spleen.

Lalubhai, the husband of the deceased said at the inquest that he was talking with his mother and sister on Sunday night on the first floor of his house when he heard some neighbours shouting that a girl had fallen down and that she was removed to G. T. Hospital. He went upstairs and found his wife missing and went to the hospital where he saw her. She told witness that while she was sitting on the sill of the window she fell down. The window had no bars.

In answer to the Court the witness said that he had been living with his wife for one year. He admitted that she had not attained the age of puberty. That night they had their meals at Vithalwady and returned to their building. His wife alone went to their room to make the bed and the rest sat down on the first floor.

Gangabai, mother-in-law of the deceased Girjabai in her evidence before the Coroner also admitted that the deceased had not attained puberty and corroborated the last witness.

Dr. Tarachand T. Dharamdasani, House Physician at the G. T. Hospital who was the first medical officer to attend on her said that the deceased Girjabai told him that she had fallen out of the window of her room. She made no complaint against any one.

JURY-SUSPICIOUS.

The jury returned a verdict of death by shock and haemorrhage following rupture of the spleen. The jury held that the deceased being a child of tender age and fearing that her husband might have forcible intercourse with her jumped out of the window.

The Coroner made the following remarks calling for a post-mortem which will be held on the body on Tuesday:—"For the purposes of the inquest the inquiry is complete. But in the interests of justice it is necessary to know whether the girl had reached the age of consent and whether as she admits her husband has had intercourse with her despite the fact that she had not yet reached the age of puberty. The House Surgeon G. T. Hospital will be good enough to hold the necessary examination to ascertain these points."

MUNICIPAL ELECTION PETITIONS.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

Two more appeals regarding the recent Corporation elections were disposed of by Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. Both the appeals questioned the validity of the election of certain candidates in the A Ward. Messrs. Husenbhoy Mahomed Ali and Ardeshir Dastur, petitioners, challenged the election of Messrs. Meyer Nissim, J. B. Baman-Behram, P. J. Murzban, B. N. Gamadia and H. M. Chowna. The other petition which was filed by Mr. R. Venkatram confined itself to the latter four. Both the appeals were dismissed with costs.

In his judgment on the former case His Honour remarked that the appeal though in the petitioner's name was a thinly disguised attempt on the part of Dr. N. H. A. Sukhia,—who appeared as one of the respondents—to re-enter the Corporation himself in case the appeal was allowed. The evidence led by the petitioners was most meagre and in part ridiculous falling far short of proving the facts alleged. His Honour also observed that canvassing was not a crime nor the display of placards and thought that it was unlikely that the candidates would lay themselves open to the risk of being unseated by resorting to treating.

The petition against all the respondents was accordingly dismissed with costs, His Honour concluding:—"I find that the inquiry has been sought for recklessly, that is, without seriously weighing the possibilities of being able to substantiate with adequate evidence the several charges made against the respondents."

A DEFECTIVE ROLL.

In his judgment in the petition of Mr. R. Venkatram, His Honour observed that the allegations against the respondents were not proved. Commenting on the Municipal Roll, His Honour declared that it was on the face of it full of errors. Nevertheless it constituted the roll and governed the elections in dispute. If a name was wrongly omitted or inserted, the remedy for it did not lie with the Chief Judge. Besides there was no specific prayer in the petition that the election of the respondents should be set aside because of the roll being defective or not having been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act. "The point was developed only during the hearing and suggested itself to the petitioner presumably after he had taken inspection of the Municipal papers in my Chambers. Strictly speaking I am not called upon to decide the point, as supposing I were to decide that the defective roll renders the election of the respondents invalid, it would be unfair to them, since the other candidates, who have not been made respondents to the present petition and who have succeeded on the same roll, would remain untouched. If the roll is to be declared defective and the election open to objection on that ground then that should be done in its entirety, and that cannot be done in the absence of the remaining candidates." It had been shown, the Judge concluded, that the roll did require revision, but he was not prepared to make that the ground in the present petition for declaring the election invalid. He, accordingly, dismissed this petition also with costs.

ALLEGED ASSAULT

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST STATION MASTER AND 4 EUROPEANS.

BOMBAY, April 13.

Mr. Chhotalal Desai, pleader, presented an information before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on behalf of Mr. Parbhudas Vallabhdas charging the station-master who was on duty at the Victoria Terminus platform No. 3 on April 1st at 10 p.m., two G. I. P. Railway Police Sergeants and a Police Constable and two European gentlemen (the names of all the alleged accused are not known to the complainant), with wrongful restraint, assault and insult and aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the said offences.

The complainant, in his information, said that he was in the service of Mr. Karsandas Thakersi Rowji, a cotton merchant who stayed at Matunga.

On the 1st instant at about 8-30 p.m. the complainant came to Victoria Terminus platform No. 3 with his family as he wanted to go to Pandharpur. He got into a compartment with his family and a few friends and took their seats.

At about 10-5 p.m. the station-master came to their compartment with two Europeans and asked the complainant and others to get out of that compartment as it was reserved for Europeans and Eurasians. The complainant drew the attention of the station-master to the fact that there was no board to the effect that the compartment was reserved and refused to get out, whereupon the two Europeans, it is alleged began to abuse the complainant and tried to drag him out. He then made a complaint to the stationmaster about the behaviour of the Europeans whereupon all of them left. A little later the stationmaster accompanied by two Sergeants, a police sepoy and the two Europeans came back to the compartment and the stationmaster is alleged to have asked the Sergeants to drag the complainant out. The Sergeant entered the compartment and one caught him by the neck and the other caught hold of his hands and forcibly pushed him out of the compartment and he fell down on the platform. When he got up two police sepoys caught hold of him. He then missed his wrist watch and asked the Sergeants and the stationmaster to allow him to search for it in the compartment but they refused to do so. In spite of his assurance that he would follow them to the police station peacefully they dragged him there and the police constables abused and assaulted him on the face. One of his friends also was brought there in the same manner and both of them were released on bail at about midnight.

In the circumstances he charged the accused as above and prayed for process against them. He also requested his Worship to send this information to the G. I. P. Railway police and ascertain the names of the accused.

His Worship ordered summonses to be issued against all the accused.

MR. B. J. DESAI.

ACTING ADVOCATE GENERAL

A Government notification states:—

Mr. Jamshedji Behramji Kanga, LL.B., Advocate General, Bombay, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for three months and 25 days with effect from the 10th instant.

The Governor in Council has appointed Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.A., LL.B., to act as Advocate General, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Jamshedji Behramji Kanga, LL.B., on leave, or pending further orders.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXTENSION TO ENGINEERING ASSISTANT.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday, consideration was given to the Chief Engineer's recommendation:—

(1) To renew the agreement with Mr. E. L. Everatt, Engineering Assistant, for a further period of 2 years with effect from 22nd February, 1926, the date of expiry of his agreement, on the usual terms and conditions.

(2) To allow Mr. Everatt to draw Rs. 880 per month with effect from 22nd February, 1926, and a further increment of Rs. 30 from 22nd February, 1927.

(3) To include the 2 posts of Engineering Assistants, with retrospective effect from the dates of creation of the posts, in the list of officers to whom the special leave and allowance rules are applicable and to allow Mr. Everatt to avail himself of leave at 5/22nds of the period spent on duty, prior to the termination of his extended agreement.

(4) To provide in the agreement for a first class passage to England to be availed of during the course of his extended agreement and not necessarily at the end thereof.

It was decided to refer the matter to the Finance and General Committee for re-consideration.

A Hyderabad (Sind) message says:—"A gang of about twenty Mahomedans has been arrested in Jacobabad for kidnapping boys two of whom were found in their possession, one being a Hindu and the other a Muslim."

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

13th April 1926

Previous Closing Rate	18.94
To-day's Opening Rate	18.96
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.90
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

13th April, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.47
To-day's Opening Rate	9.48
Difference	+.01
To day's Closing Rate	9.49
Difference	+.02
Sewri Closed.	Rs. 345-0-0
Khandi Closed.	Rs. 345-4-0

URGENT NEED OF EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE.

The last meeting of the Old Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding.

The chairman before commencing the business of the meeting observed that it was the first time that they had in their midst the new Acting Commissioner Mr. H. K. Kirpalani and he hoped he was voicing the sentiments of all the members when he offered him their congratulations on his appointment.

WELCOME ADDRESS CASKET.

The Committee recorded the letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that a silver casket selected by the Committee authorized in this behalf, has been purchased from Mr. Tarachand Purshram, Bombay, at a cost of Rs. 1,300 to enclose the Welcome Address presented to the New Viceroy on his arrival in India.

EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Secretary then read a letter from the Commissioner, with a request that it be treated as urgent business. It ran as follows:—"I have the honour to state that the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital has been opened for the reception of patients since the 15th February, 1926. Four pavilion wards, two Maternity and Gynecology Wards and one Eye Ward with a total accommodation of 125 beds have so far been opened. Similarly all the out-patients Departments with the exception of the X Ray and Orthopoedic Departments, the equipment of which has not yet arrived, have been opened. All Operation Theatres except the Main Theatre are also in use.

The number of in-patients in the hospital at present is 105 and the demand for further admissions is rapidly growing. The Nursing and Menial Staff hitherto sanctioned is fully employed in the Wards and the out-patient departments and it is absolutely essential to strengthen the Nursing and Menial Staff immediately to cope with the growing number of patients. The Dean of the Hospital has pointed out to me that it will not be possible to take in more than 150 patients with the present staff.

The Advisory Medical Board has appointed a committee to assist the Dean in formulating definite proposals for the additional staff required so as to enable him to admit the full quota of 310 patients and to open all Operation Theatres and Out-patient Departments. As however it will be some time before the recommendations of the Board are considered I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the variation of the Schedule so as to admit of the staff mentioned in the accompanying statement being appointed immediately and that of the Standing Committee and Corporation to an additional Budget grant of Rs. 21,000 from the Surplus Cash Balance."

Concluding the Municipal Commissioner added that the proposals made by the Dean compared favourably with the staff employed by the J. J. and E. G. Hospitals.

Mr. Boman Behram proposed that the matter be referred to a sub-committee for it was impossible to decide the matter straightway in the meeting. The Sub Committee might be requested to meet as early as possible and expedite the matter.

The proposal was accepted and the letter was referred to a sub-committee.

The chairman in winding up the proceedings, thanked the members of the Committee, the Secretary and the Staff for their hard work and cooperation he had received from them during his term of office.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

RESULTS FOR PRIZE SCHEMES.

The following candidates have been declared successful at the examinations held on 7th February, 1926.

SCHEME NO. 52.

Mr. Narayen K. S.—1st prize Rs. 50.
Mr. G. S. Narayen—2nd prize Rs. 40.
Mr. T. B. Sonwaney—3rd prize Rs. 30.
Mr. Apte Govind S—4th prize Rs. 20.

SCHEME NO. 53.

Mr. P. L. Deshmukh—1st prize Rs. 50.
Miss Shera M. Cooper—2nd prize Rs. 40.
Mr. B. M. Sadeshiv—3rd prize Rs. 30.
Mr. A. V. Babge—4th prize Rs. 20.
Mr. Kale V. Balkrishna—5th prize Rs. 10.
Mr. Gajanan Devkar—1st Certificate of Merit.
Mr. C. K. Ramswamy—2nd Certificate of Merit.
Mr. K. S. Shivram Krishna—3rd Certificate of Merit.

FURTHER SCHEMES.

The following schemes have been announced for the students of Arts, Science and Commerce College students of the Bombay Presidency:—

Scheme No. 57 for 1st and 2nd year College students Bombay Presidency including colleges of Bombay Proper.

Prizes: Rs. 50, 40, 30, 20, 10 and 10 Certificates. Text Book. Errors in Eating.

Scheme No. 58 for 3rd and 4th year College students of Bombay Presidency including colleges of Bombay Proper.

Prizes of the total value of Rs. 150 as in Scheme No. 57. Text Book. "Perfect way in Diet."

Names will be registered till 20th June next. Candidates have to write an essay of not more than 500 lines on "Proper Diet for Man" and send it to the League on or before 30th September, 1926.

Forms of registration and any information can be had from Honorary Secretaries, B. H. League, 149, Sanoff Bazar, Bombay 2.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the studies "Specialised Banking" (C.A.I.B.) "Specialised Insurance" (A.Ch.I.I.); "Specialised Secretarial Work" (F.I.S.A.) and "General Commerce Courses" (C.E.T.D.); for which there is an unlimited field and "Specialised Accountancy" (G.D.A.) may wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting over-crowded.

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Offers best training in Accounting, Banking, Company Management and Secretarial Work and Theory and Practice of Commerce.

Best staff, individual attention, fee moderate and payable by instalments.

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You are invited to make thorough inquiries before joining.

Enrolments for 1927 Exams. now proceeding

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LET MY COUNTRY AWAKE BY SOHRAB A. CALIANIWALA.

Price Rs. 2/12 only. V. P. P. 5 As.

This work appeals to the patriotic youth of India to bring their Motherland in line with the advanced nations of the world by maintaining the traditional character of Indian ethics, literature, art and music when they were at their best and by developing on that line; for India cannot come to herself merely by imitating the West blindly. India's mission is to create and give to the world spiritual culture; and this and this alone will enable her to compel the Occident to turn to her for inspiration and guidance

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE. Engineer Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

To-day being Ramazan Id the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1926.

CALCUTTA TRAGEDY—AND AFTER.

There is now peace in Calcutta, the mad fury of fratricidal war having subsided. The riots have caused immense material loss, temples and mosques have been desecrated and many human lives have been lost. They have been exploited by the enemies of Indian freedom to damage her cause. The "Daily Telegraph" of London, speaking for the imperialists who are determined to keep the hold of the Empire over India as long as they can, sees in the riots nothing else than a proof of "the complete hopelessness of the realisation of the aspiration which demands concession to India of full self-government". Its gramophones in India have not also missed the opportunity of pointing the same moral. The "Englishman", for instance, writes: "If with the sanction of British bayonets behind him, the Mayor of Calcutta is unable to prevent the 'red fool fury' of the past Easter-tide from breaking out in his city, what would be his plight and that of his fellow-countrymen, had the last British official and the last British soldier sailed down the Hooghli?" In its zeal to damn the Swarajist Mayor of Calcutta and the cause for which he stands, the "Englishman", like its other contemporaries who are gloating over the riots as affording a fresh lease of power to the bureaucracy, whose parasitical apologists they are, has failed to realise that India may well vary the question and ask why it was that "with the sanction of the British bayonets behind it", the bureaucracy itself was unable to prevent the 'red fool fury' of the past Easter-tide from breaking out in Calcutta? The future, when the last British official and the last British soldier sails down the Hooghli, may take care of itself, but the citizens of Calcutta, who had to pass through the week's nightmare, have had brought home to them the disgraceful failure of the bureaucracy, backed though it is by British bayonets, to protect their lives and property.

The late Viceroy was never tired of proclaiming *ad nauseam* that the first duty of the Government was to maintain peace and protect the life and property of the citizen. The sanction of the British bayonets has been used in the past to preserve "Law and Order" when preserving it meant the crushing of the people's legitimate aspirations for freedom. The sanction of the British bayonets exists to make India safe for domination and exploitation. And Jallianwalla, whose anniversary the country observed yesterday, is a perpetual reminder of the effective manner in which the sanction can be used for the purpose. But the sanction of the British bayonets cannot guarantee to the peace-loving citizen protection of life, property and places of worship against the mad fury of a mob. That is the outstanding lesson of Calcutta. All accounts prove that if the boasted efficiency of the bureaucracy in carrying out the elementary duty of a Government, namely, the preservation of peace and order, had been a reality, the riots would certainly have been promptly checked, if they had not been altogether prevented by the adoption of due precautionary measures. The pet theory of apologists of foreign rule that it is the existence of the British which prevents Hindus and Muslims from flying at each other's throats is thus exploded and the present system of government stands condemned as utterly inefficient. In fact, Mrs. Besant spoke the truth when she said the other day that so long as foreign rule existed communal quarrels would not cease. The absence of Hindu-Muslim differences and riots in Indian States, badly governed though they are in many respects, is a corroboration of this truth. The explanation of the difference is not difficult to seek. The administration in Indian State does not prosper, but is weakened, by such quarrels and, therefore, not only are all the resources of the State mobilised to secure amicable relations between the two communities, but no provocation is given to disturb those relations.

On the other hand, in British India, the system of government, as British and Anglo-Indian papers in their comments on the Calcutta riots admit, finds in the inter-communal differences a source of strength for itself—with the result that the stronger it grows the more successful it is, with its illimitable power of patronage, to keep the two communities apart. Its success, however, has its limitation. For, while it is true that the existence of the third party is a potent cause of differences between Hindus and Muslims, the latter have an effective remedy against the danger in their consciousness of national solidarity and their will to freedom. The reality of Hindu-Muslim unity was the greatest glory of the Non-Co-operation movement at the height of its success. The glory was attained because both Hindus and Muslims placed the freedom of the country above every other consideration. It is the weakening of the will to freedom that has given a new lease of life to the bureaucracy as well as to the Frankenstein of communalism which is its greatest ally. If we wish to bend the bureaucracy to our will, we must re-vivify our national consciousness and strengthen our will to freedom. For it is impossible for Hindus and Muslims, once they are determined to be free and therefore, prepared for the highest sacrifice, to engage themselves in a fratricidal battle on any provocation.

AN INSULTING OFFER.

The Spanish and French generals who have had first-hand experience of the fighting calibre of the Riffi have evidently spoken out their minds freely to their respective Governments and told them that the enormous wastage in men and munitions indulged in the unholy imperial pursuit of bringing the Riffi within the ambit of European "civilisation" cannot go on much longer. The Riffi do not want the foreign "civilisation". They want to be left alone and they mean to see to it that they are left alone. The Spanish Government tried to harass them into submission for three years without success and the subsequent co-operation of France has not achieved better results. So an insulting offer is made to the leader of the brave Riffi, Abdul Kerim. Those who want to grab his own country have the temerity to tell him that he should forsake it in exchange for some compensation. This is the central point in the "peace" negotiations proposed to be opened up with Abdul Kerim. Suddenly France remembers that there is such a personage as the Sultan of Morocco, who has been suffering all this while the grievous insult of a "rebel" like the Riffi leader defying his authority. For the sake of their puppet, whose temporal authority the Riffi have never recognised, the French demand the submission of the Riffi to the authority of the Sultan, although they are promised administrative autonomy. For preserving law and order there will be a Franco-Spanish garrison of officers to supervise a Riffi militia. Abdul Kerim has clearly stated in a letter to the London "Times" on what terms he will have peace. He is emphatic that the independence of his country must be left intact. It is not likely that he will tolerate the insulting offer of his European enemies.

A JUST CRITICISM.

The resolution passed by the Union of Democratic Control immediately after the failure of the Baldwin Government's foreign policy at Geneva is a timely reminder to the governing classes in Great Britain of what the average intelligent citizen in that country feels about the fiasco at Geneva. In Germany the disappointment has been great. According to the "Koelnische Zeitung" the Geneva meeting has convinced the enthusiasts, who dreamt of peaceful evolution, "that the victors are determined to press the advantages of conquest further, that the vanquished will be compelled to seek new alliances as a counterpoise against those who want to keep them down, while the neutrals have found that, just as during the war, they have been treated with contempt". In an article remarkable for the restraint in which it gives utterance to the sense of deep disillusionment in Germany, the German paper observes that Holland and Switzerland alone are on the side of Sweden as "the strongest supporters of international thinking". The other nations are planning for secret diplomacy. In Italy although Mussolini adopted the correct attitude of being silent over the results of Geneva, the Fascist Press gloated over the discomfiture of Germany. The English pacifist thinkers who guide the activity of the Union of Democratic Control have done well in recording their disappointment that the Geneva meeting was an "exhibition of dishonest intrigue, where selfish nationalism operating by secret diplomacy paralysed the legitimate action of the League of Nations". Dr. Nansen, the representative of Norway at Geneva, very pertinently observed: "The failure is not the fault of the League. The machinery of the League has never been used to find a solution". Who can say that this is not a just criticism?

APPEAL TO YOUNG INDIA.

THE MENACE OF NEW PARTY.

(By "Nobody").

Ex-Ministers and knights, retired officials and capitalists, Liberals, Independents, National Home Rulers, members of the "Justice" party, and several others of undefined nomenclature or 'locus standi'—in all about 150 of them—met and coalesced into what is described as the Indian National Party.

Not A National Party.

Let us first of all see how far this new party is really a national party. If it had not actually happened, it would have been difficult to believe how people holding divergent and even conflicting views could ever have come together. But it is not difficult to imagine that this heterogeneous body, containing as it does strong interested parties, has the least right to be national in the sense of representing the masses who form the real nation. Preparing the people for any sort of political action, assuming that to be one of the items of a political programme, is not a task so easy as these arm-chair politicians may think. Speech-making and article writing will not do for us. We want sincere and earnest men, ready to go through fire and water, ready to make the highest sacrifices, willing to face persecution, imprisonment or even death. We want men who will work with their muscles and not those who indulge in mere bunkum. When thousands of poor deluded fools, through over-devotion to the cause of their country and exaggerated ideas of sacrifice and sincerity cheerfully faced untold suffering and hardship, by even risking their freedom, most of these new "leaders" were basking in the warm sunshine of official favour, and helping the bureaucracy in crushing their own fellow-countrymen. The real test of sincerity is sacrifice. It is very doubtful if many of these new leaders can stand that test.

Profession and Practice.

There are professions in their resolutions of improving the lot of the depressed and disinherited masses; but how far these are meant to be acted up to may be rightly judged from the presence in the party of the rich and powerful mill-owners of Bombay, and others who have sold their allegiance to the worshippers of Mammon. It will be remembered that it was the capitalists of Bombay (some of whom are the leading men of this new party) who locked out 150,000 textile workers of Bombay and starved them out for two months and a half. How far the party, influenced as it is bound to be by capitalist interest, will really benefit the toiling millions may be inferred from the facts of the strike. There is not the least doubt that the political success of this new party would mean the strengthening of capitalism: and the toiling masses, instead of being profited in any way, would find themselves transferred from the frying pan to the fire.

Policy of Mendicancy.

It has been flatly asserted even by the sponsors of this new party that the first business of the party is to fight the Swarajists. And from this we are to understand that the Swarajists are the real enemies of the country and not the bureaucracy. And why are the Swarajists regarded as the enemies of the country? Because they refused to go down before the bureaucracy to the extent they were asked to. They stuck to their demand as a matter of right, while the very useful Liberals and their allies burnt the last rag of self-respect, went down on their bellies before the bureaucracy, repudiated their right to freedom, virtually acknowledged the political emancipation of India as an act of charity on the part of Britain and changed their policy from fighting to begging. This could not be otherwise, because in the process of integration the new party has absorbed a good variety of reactionary, ultra-loyal opportunists and time-servers to whom the mere suggestion of a free India is an unthinkable chimera. One of the very prominent leaders of this new party, who naively referred to his brilliant career of leadership elsewhere, said that begging was the only proper and legitimate course for India to follow; and in support of this very sound advice he cited America and China, with what propriety or relevancy we do not know.

A Serious Danger.

The present fusion and re-grouping of parties may seem to result from the impossible position of the Swarajists. It is argued that if the Swarajists go into the Councils at all they must work it; otherwise they should not go in. As a matter of fact, when they entered the Councils, they did so with the object of obstructing them. They did their duty. But instead of stopping there, they began to profess co-operation. Defeated in their purpose, they had to "walk out". Now, there are many in the country who feel that the Swarajists should not enter the Councils again, but go down into the country with a strong, intense and vigorous programme.

There is, however, one reason why they should go into the Councils again—and go in much stronger than they came out. If they boycott the Councils, these self-seekers and opportunists will sweep in. They will co-operate at any cost, would offer to work the sham Reforms, and in collusion with the bureaucracy would work for the repression of their political rivals. This is a very serious danger and it is only proper that the public should know what they are doing when they vote at the coming elections.

The younger generation is growing impatient with these mushroom parties and their programmes; with the lifeless policies and mendicant attitude of their elders. Young India wants a bold and dignified programme. Young men of India, awake! It is time for us to be up and doing.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

NOT A FAILURE.

"Away back in the sixties, Lincoln dreamed of a saloonless land, a stainless flag, a sober people, and said: 'Far around as human breath has ever blown, the demon of intemperance keeps our fathers, our brothers, our sons, and our friends, prostrate in the chains of moral death.

'Of our political revolution of '76 we are all justly proud. It was the germ which has vegetated, and still is to grow and expand into the universal liberty of mankind.

'Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery manumitted, a greater tyrant deposed; in it, more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it no orphans starving, no widows weeping. By it none wounded in feeling, none injured in interest.'

And so Prohibition in America has not sprung up overnight as the result of some heavy dew of enthusiam; neither is it true that Prohibition is a fruitage of the War, although surely such an achievement as the Eighteenth Amendment would have been in itself stupendous repayal for the share the nation took in that world holocaust. America's recognition of strong drink as a national menace, and her heroic struggles to control it, find their first record before the war of the Revolution."

Thus far Commander Eva Booth who has charge of all Salvation Army work in the United States of America.

I will now turn to "The Salvation Army Year Book" just published in London; on page 47 of which we find the following very remarkable statement of the Results of Prohibition as viewed by that organization.

Prohibition, it states, has led to:

"The closing of 250,000 drink shops, 600 distilleries, and 1,300 breweries.

The abolition, all over the country of those workhouses and jails now no longer needed.

Better food, clothing, and holidays for the people.

Four years, on an average, added to each human life (as shown by assurance statistics.)

One million more members of the various religious bodies.

Substantial decrease in the death-rate. In New York this has fallen from 16 to 11.7 per thousand.

Decrease of infant death-rate in New York, in one year, from 85 to 71 per thousand.

Committals for drunkenness in New York reduced from 3,465 in 1917 to 149 in the last recorded year.

Alcoholic and drug patients admitted to Hospitals only 2.7 per cent of the total cases in 1921, as compared with 18.8 per cent in 1911.

Park benches once filled with destitute people now empty.

Former penniless drunkards now have banking accounts."

DAYASAGAR.

TRIFLES.

Trifling, and trifling with, are two different acts. While the former is enjoyable, the latter is blameworthy. I can afford to laugh at the petty foibles and weaknesses of humanity, good, bad and indifferent. But Mr. Jadhav cannot trifle with the public in the sneaky way in which he did.

* * *

The journalistic coup of the "Bombay Chronicle" in publishing a facsimile of Mr. Jadhav's letter ought to have played the part of Zinoveiff's letter in the political fortunes of the Educational Minister. Thanks to an irresponsible and irremovable executive he sits tight and safe.

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In spite of the loud protests of Mr. Mody, I am inclined to believe that the presidential election to the Municipal Corporation is the result of the joint and several endeavours of the Hidden Hand. If rumour is to be credited, I see in the wire pulling of Mr. Jadhav the wireless pull of his chum who shielded him with Sind votes during the censure motion. Then how can the Liberals cry that there is no joint responsibility in the Ministry? Again, how can the Anglo-Indian Press chime that there is no Hindu-Muslim unity?

* * *

I do not mean to say that Mr. Jadhav has no axe of his own to grind. The bills of the Corporation for elementary education have to be honoured from a lean purse which he accepted this year under a self-denying ordinance. No wonder, then, that he made a heroic gesture of official help.

* * *

Mr. Jadhav is "taking a keen interest in my friend—". But why should he waste Government stationery in airing his views? or is he acting as the chief whip of the Government in this matter? If it is the former let him plead guilty to the charge of misusing Government stationery. If it is the latter let him "publish it and be d . . . . d."

* * *

Thornley: "The best way to get the most out of life is to fall in love with a great problem or a beautiful woman."

Hilton: "Why not choose the latter and get both."

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

In the Melting Pot.

Chinese politics are in the melting pot and the one thing that can save the country from further internal disorder is the emergence of a strong man endowed with real executive and diplomatic ability, who has the confidence of the Foreign Legations, who can command the allegiance of the young Chinese Nationalists, and whom the Allied Generals, who are ready to break the Kuominchun Party and assume the reigns of Government, can regard as a shrewd and competent peace-maker. The Kuominchun, the so-called People's Party, is now at the last end of its resources in political talent as well as in military strength. If a Chinese diplomat like Mr. Wellington Koo whom Wu-Pei-fu favours can obtain control of affairs, he may bring the leaders of the People's Party to the rapid realization of the fact that they should retire gracefully, and then under the Allied Generals Peking may have some stable government.

The Sinews of Swaraj.

The remarkably efficient manner in which Dr. Hardikar is organising the All-India Volunteer Corps is winning spontaneous praise from all quarters. We would prefer the Indian name "the Hindustani Seva Dal" to the English variant because the word "Seva" or service is far more expressive of the goal of the Hardikar movement than the word "volunteer." The members of the "Dal" are trained for national service. For that purpose they are selected for training on a non-party basis and Dr. Hardikar's contention has been that the members of the "Dal" should not attach themselves to any particular section in politics. In the April number of the "Volunteer", the official organ of the movement, Mr Srinivasa Iyengar expresses his conviction" that a properly trained and equipped and efficiently led All-India Volunteer Organisation is more important for the realisation of Indian Nationality than Councils or the present constructive programme or the whole platform of politics." We hope our young men will realise the importance of this advice and join the "Seva Dal" in large numbers.

A Maharajah's Ways.

The Maharajah of Alwar who attracted attention in this country and elsewhere by his oration before the Imperial Conference regarding the "silken ties" that bind India to the Empire flatters himself that he is a wise and benevolent Prince. The recent Nimuchana affair is said to have upset him considerably and so far as speeches are concerned he made every effort to reconcile his subjects to the idea of hushing up that unpleasant episode. His solicitude for his subjects is, however, illustrated by the annual budget of Alwar published by the Executive of the All-India States Subjects Conference. It is not the kind of solicitude other Princes should adopt as a model. The total revenue of Alwar is £337,500. The Maharaja's private expenses absorb £202,500, more than £30,000 being spent on the Maharajah's cars. His culinary needs account for £112,500 but to the education of his subjects are allotted only £7,500. The Maharajah and his Order are more interested in the luxury of travel than the literacy of their subjects!

A Just Grievance.

The meeting held under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Union to impress upon the staff of all the various Departments of the G. I. P. administration the urgent need for closer combination and the establishment of a really active Union revealed some very just grievances of the employees which have remained unredressed although the G. I. P. is now a State Railway. The men thought that the change from Company management to State management would mean for them equitable treatment regarding leave rules and promotion grades. But their complaint is that racial disitnction in the grant of leave still persists. In a resolution forwarded to the Agent of the G. I. P. they drew attention to the irritating anomaly that "an Indian officer on Rs. 600 got less leave than a European or Anglo-Indian on Rs. 60." We would urge them also to press the Railway authorities to tell them what exactly the "Staff Councils" established by the G. I. P. are doing. As was pointed out at the meeting, they have been in existence for two years, but no account is given in the official Railway literature of their doings.

Landlords to the Rescue

The landlords in the Central Provinces are in a philanthropic mood. The hardships of their tenants have become unendurable to them. They propose to take earnest steps to relieve the tenants' distress. The first grievance of the tenants, according to the landholders' point of view, of course, is the ascendancy of the Swarajists. These meddlesome people are upsetting all the time-honoured arrangements under which the tenants did all the toil and the landlords waxed rich upon that toil. The poor tenants must be protected and, under the chairmanship of a landlord, Mr. Jamnadas of Jubbulpore, a Landlords' and Tenants' Association has been formed to fight the Swarajists at the next elections, to save the rights of the tenants from being disturbed. The Association proposes "to give adequate expression to the peoples' sentiments in respect of taxation on agriculture". It is also going to keep a watchful eye on the rights of agriculturists. About the inroads made by landlords until now on the tenants' rights, the Association is thus going to be silent!

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LIFT UP YOUR HEADS.

PEACE CONFERENCE

RIGOROUS FRANCO-SPANISH DEMANDS.

THE PRICE OF ABANDONING OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, April 13.

Paris.—According to newspapers, most rigorous demands will be made of the Riffi emissaries in the coming peace negotiations at Oudjda as the price for abandoning a Franco-Spanish offensive which has been planned.

"Le Journal" says that the first Franco Spanish demand will provide for troop movements which are necessary to prevent th truce being a trick. It will be better, the paper says, to move the French front lin to the extreme limit of the French zon and join up the Spanish positions at the Melilla Zone with French positions north of Taza, thereby completing the encircle ment of the Riff on the east. The Spanish also contemplate advancing fro Tetuan s as to dominate Sheshuan. If the Riffis agree to these troop movements, it will be possible to open negotiations proper.—Reuter.

NEW APOSTOLIC DELEGATE IN INDIA.

GIVEN AUDIENCE BY POPE.

LONDON, April 12.

Rome.—The Pope gave audience to Mgr. Edward Mooney, the new Apostolic Delegate in India who is about to sail. The Pope authorised him to impart Apostolic benediction to the Faithful.—Reuter.

INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

PRESIDENT-DESIGNATE'S PRELIMINARY WORK.

LONDON, April 12.

Mr. W. Ross Barker, president-designate of the Indian Public Services Commission has postponed his departure to 24th April as he expects to do some preliminary work for the Commission to be constituted in October.—Reuter.

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF £ 17,000 RECEIVED.

LONDON, Apr. 13.

Hitherto approximately £17,000 have been received on behalf of the Shakespeare Memorial Fund. The amount of the insurance has not been divulged, but Mr. Flower, Chairman of the Governors, announces that enough has been received from this source to restore the building exactly to its former state.

The birthday festival opened last night at the Stratford Cinema Theatre which was hastily adapted through contributions and labours of the townsfolk.—Reuter's Special.

BELGIAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE

LONDON, Apr. 13.

Some of the difficulties the Belgian Government encountered in the negotiations to raise the stabilisation loan abroad are mentioned by "The Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent who states that the American Bankers declined to consider the Belgian and other franc securities and insisted on dollar or sterling securities or, in the alternative, on the Congo stocks and shares, particularly those relating to rubber producing and Katanga mining, to the value of three hundred million francs. The correspondent adds that the suggestion alarmed even the most exalted persons in Belgium and was refused.—Reuter's Special.

PROPOSED UNITED INTERNATIONAL

LONDON, April 13.

Zurich.—A meeting of the Executive o the Labour-Socialist International has re jected, by 247 votes to 3, the proposal of the British Independent Labour Party for a joint conference with the Moscow Communist International with a view to the formation of a united international.—Reuter.

PANAMA CORPORATION SHARES

LONDON, Apr. 13.

Notwithstanding the newspapers' guarded and lukewarm comments, it is announced that owing to heavy subscriptions, the list of applications for a half-million sovereign shares of the Panama Corporation has been closed.—Reuter's Special.

MAKE JALLIANWALA IMPOSSIBLE.

MAHATAMA REITERATES KHADDAR MESSAGE.

SINK DIFFERENCES AND JOIN CONGRESS.

INDIANS' HONOUR AT STAKE.

JALLIANWALA DAY OBSERVANCE.

The last day of the National Week, viz., Jallianwalla Day, was celebrated on Tuesday with the earnestness and enthusiasm that the solemnity and the sanctity of the day required. Meetings were held in Marwadi Vidyalaya and other parts of the city reminding the audience of the horrible massacre of the 13th April, 1919, and also urging them to wear Khadi as the solution of their economic and political slavery.

Under the auspices of the B. P. C. C., a public meeting was held in Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6-30 p.m., when the compound was packed to overflowing. Mrs. Naidu presided, and read a message from Mahatma Gandhi which was received with continued cheers and acclamation. The message said:—

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

"The wanton massacre in Jallianwalla Bagh that took place on the 13th day of April, 1919, is a perpetual reminder to us that it will recur as often as we attempt to lift up our heads and desire no longer to live in bondage. British rule is imposed on India not for India's service but for her exploitation. It is indeed to protect the commerce that is imposed upon India. The central item of that commerce is Manchester piece-goods. If we will avenge the humiliation of Jallianwalla and the Crawling Lane, we must at least cease to wear foreign cloth and pledge ourselves to wear hand-spun Khaddar. The former sterilizes British commerce, the latter binds us to the poor whom we have neglected all these long years. Though not exploiters of the outside world, we have exploited the peasantry in order to have ease and comfort. If we refuse to discard foreign cloth, if we find Khaddar too uncomfortable, so far as I can see we must accommodate ourselves to perpetual slavery. All the reforms that we may get will be thrown in the dust if we are afraid to sacrifice ease, comfort and much more for the sake of the country."

Another message was read from Mr. B G. Horniman who was not able to address the meeting owing to indisposition. In the course of his message he said:—

"The blood of Jallianwalla Bagh martyrs will not be avenged until the domination which makes such abominations possible is ended and power wrested from the hands of O'Dwyers and Dyers and transferred to its rightful holders, the Indian people. On this day of all days, therefore, our thoughts should be concentrated on a solid determination to win Swaraj by united efforts of all under Congress banners."

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, who could not attend the meeting owing to the illness of his mother, had also sent a message exhorting his fellow-countrymen to upt on Khadi and to rally under the Congress flag.

STOP FOREIGN EXPLOITATION.

Mr. Rajagopalachar, who was the first speaker, then urged all Indians to spend the Jallianwalla Day in self-examination as the carnage of Jallianwalla Bagh was not accidental, but the result of a deliberate scheme of exploitation as Mahatma Gandhi had pointed out in his message that day. The best way to avenge Jallianwalla Bagh was, he said, by freeing India from exploitation. As long as Indians dressed themselves in foreign cloth, he was sure the exploitation of India would continue, and there was the possibility of a recurrence of Jallianwalla Bagh. Khadi was the only remedy to make India free, and, therefore, he urged all Inidans to put on Khadi whether they liked it or not. Another method of freeing India of exploitation was by serving the poor. The new Viceroy had looked to the poor from the agricultural aspect while Mahatma Gandhi had viewed them through the spinning wheel. Both the remedies, agriculture and Charkha, were for the service of the poor, and he thought these were the best ways for uplifting the poor. He regretted to see that the love of the people for Khadi was abating and when he saw a large concourse of people in front of him in foreign clothes he thought it was like celebrating a temperance dinner with soda and whisky or celebrating vegetarian dinner with mutton chops. Finally he urged his audience to join the Congress and vote only for the Swarajists.

Mr. K. Natarajan, referring to the tragedy of 13th April, 1919, said that one thing they should regard foremost in their minds was the self-respect of Indians, no matter to what class and creed they belonged. Unfortunately, in India, Indians did not feel for the humiliation of their countrymen. If they felt they would not have the question of untouchability at all in India. It was a shame that Indians were looking down upon their other fellowmen as untouchables and did not care to raise them up. So long as the poor and the so-called untouchables remained in ignorance and were despised he felt that the exploitation and humiliation of India would continue. He, therefore, urged on all Indians the necessity of sinking their difference and making every effort to raise their poor illiterate brethren.

Raja Govindlal then made an appeal to all political parties to sink their differences and be united as one nation. Some people talked of forgiveness for what was done at Jallianwalla, but he asked if anything was done to merit the forgiveness.

Maulana Shaukat Ali once again deplored the Hindu-Muslim riot at Calcutta, and said it was a shame that Hindus and Mahomedans were not looking to the country's humiliation, and were fighting among themselves. The whole world was looking to India as a great nation fighting for its liberty, and if they fought among themselves it would create a deplorable impression on the other nations. Smaller nations than India, like Persia, Arabia, Turkey, Greece and Morocco, who had internal differences had been united for the sake of their countries, and if India were to be united he was sure there would be no more Jallianwalla Bagh in India and no more economic or political slavery or exploitation.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai also spoke urging the people to put on Khadi.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then said the people were told to go back to Amritsar, but his reply was: "We must all go back to Assam." In a few minutes on the 13th of April, 1919, nearly 2,600 of their countrymen were either killed or maimed by the machine-guns of Dyer; and when India demanded justice the Government considered the pension of Dyer more important than the honour of India. The country would never go back to Amritsar until the great question of liberation of India and her self-respect was settled.

Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. J. F. Ginwalla urged the citizens to join the Congress and fight for the liberty of India under the Congress flag.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SWARAJ-THE GREAT PROBLEM.

FOLLOW MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

—A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Fort Congress Committee to celebrate the Jallianwalla Baug Day, on Tuesday at Khetsi Kanji's Wadi, Mint Road. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided on the occasion.

A resolution was also passed at the meeting protesting against the unjust and illegal action of the Thakore Saheb of Palitana in imposing a tax on the Jain pilgrims who go on a pilgrimage to the sacred shrine of Shatranjaya and supporting the Satyagraha started by the Jains in not going to the Shatranjaya until and unless the unjust impost was removed.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Makanji Juthabhai and seconded by Seth Mohanlal.

As the subject of Shatranjaya is agitating the minds of the Jains, it called forth very strong and spirited speeches from Messrs. Premji Chotalal, Chinubhai Lalji, Makanji Juthabhai and Seth Mohanlal.

MUSLIM SYMPATHY TO JAINS.

Maulana Shaukat Ali who received a rousing reception as he addressed the gathering said that as a true Muslim his sympathy went out to the Jains in their affliction. He was really very sick at heart to see that their Nawabs and Princes had copied the bad example of the British Government in treating their subjects in a high-handed way and turn a deaf ear to their needs and grievances. Only the other day some Memons had come to him and narrated their troubles and grievances at Dhoraji and Gondal and even four or five persons who dared to speak against the unjust action of their Chief had been sent to jail for seven years with a hope that they might rot and die in jail. One thing appeared to him to be as clear as the day light that whether the oppression was in Palitana, Gondal, Dhoraji, Nabha or in any of the Indian states, the fountain-head of all this was either Delhi or Simla. He himself was a subject of an Indian State but the ruler of the State had banned his entry into his domain. The more he thought on the subject, the more he pitied than blamed the Indian princes who were more helpless than the Indians in British India. The Princes both by their education in the Mayo College, Ajmere and by their being brought up in the artificial environments were in terrible dread of the British Power.

AN EYE-OPENER TO PRINCES.

They imagine that they are the allies or friends of the British power but the rebuff offered to the Nizam by Lord Reading on the treatment of the Maharaja Holkar ought to be an eye-opener to the Princes. The moment the British power had no need of them they were despised, humiliated and treated as discarded tools.

Therefore he appealed to the audience not to rest content with doing away or getting redress for their grievances at Palitana which were but one of the results of foreign domination but work for the greater object of obtaining Swaraj and seeing their country free which would make it impossible for any one to interfere in another man's religion. They were commemorating that night the tragedy of Jallianwalla Baug, one of the example of English civilization and as such he would exhort them to resolve that as long as India was not free, they no matter whether they were Jains, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis or Christians, to eschew all luxury and comforts, and wholeheartedly work for obtaining Swaraj for India.

SWARAJ—THE GREAT PROBLEM.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said that he wished to see that same intensity of feeling and earnestness to right the wrong that they had shown that night, with regard to the Shatranjaya matter, in the case of the greater problem that faced them as a nation —the problem of obtaining Swaraj. Problems like the Shatranjaya dispute would never arise once they were free and had the management of the affairs of the country in their own hands. But it was idle to talk of Satyagraha or Swaraj so long as they were disunited, weak and did not possess that civic spirit of considering the ills of the community or nation as their own concerns and as such an obligation on the part of every individual to do his share in removing them. In conclusion he appealed to the audience to unite and to follow threefold Congress programme of the universal adoption of Khaddar, removal of untouchability and unity between the different communities.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta assured the Jains that he was in full sympathy with them in their present trouble as regards their sacred places of worship in the Palitana State. The Jains could rest assured that in their struggle against the Palitana State, all the different communities were behind them as evinced by the presence of Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mrs. Naidu and other non-Jain leaders. If he had his own way, he would like to see the end of all the Indian States. They had outlived their utility and only served at present as a spoke in the wheel of India's advance.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIONAL WEEK.

Speaking upon the significance of the National Week, Mr. Jamnadas said that the reign of terror that the Punjab witnessed some seven years back and the horrors perpetrated at Jallianwalla Baug were indescribable. People were massacred like beasts and in less than ten seconds no less than 3,600 persons, men, women and children were either killed or wounded or maimed for life. In the reign of terror that followed the Jallianwalla Baug tragedy, Indian women were insulted and their honour outraged. Nothing could wipe out their shame and their utter degeneration, until they had obtained freedom and snapped the fetters that bound them. He therefore exhorted the women present to teach their children and in fact to imbibe them with a keen sense of resentment against the Government that was responsible for such misdeeds.

Mrs. Naidu in rounding off the proceedings of the night asked the audience to be as keen and eager to enter the Mandir of Swaraj as they were about their Shatranjaya at Palitana. They spoke about the difficulty of enteirng their places of worship, but what about their denying their own "untouchable" brethren the right of worshipping and entry into Hindu temples? When they expect justice at the hands of others they must be prepared to mete out justice to ohers.

FOLLOW MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

After referring to the Jallianwalla Bang and the tragic happenings in the Punjab, Mrs. Naidu made a feeling appeal to the gathering to follow the message of Mahatma Gandhi to wear Khaddar. If they want to prevent the recurrence of Jallianwalla Baug they must take to Swadeshi and Khaddar. They must eschew foreign goods. They were blaming Dyer and the alien Government for one Jallianwalla Baug, but what about their daily enacting Jallianwalla Baugs by alluring and helping money to be drained out of their country and then depriving thousands of their poor villagers of their daily bread? In the name of the martyrs who laid down their lives at Jallianwalla Baug let them all resolve to boycott foreign goods, eschew all luxury, be prepared for sacrifice and suffering and obtain Swaraj for their country and free Bharatmata from her bondage.

A HISTORY OF FAILURES.

READING'S CAREER IN INDIA

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a meeting of the ladies of Bombay was held on Tuesday evening in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Mrs. Naidu presided. A large number of Gujerati and Maharashtri ladies with a few Parsi ladies also attended.

At the outset, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale of the Bombay Corporation treated the meeting with music and national songs. Mr. G. B. Trivedi then rose to read the message sent by Mahatma Gandhi to the citizens of Bombay on the eve of the completion of the National Week. After reading the message Mr. Trivedi said that he was glad to see so many ladies taking interest in the national and political movement. He wished more and more women of India took interest in the problems of the nation and got their proper place which was equal to that of men, in all national activities of the country. The subject of the day, "Lord Reading's Career in India", was rather a matter of history. Lord Reading who after a career of five long years as the head of officials and representative of the King in India had left the shores of Bombay only a few days back; and it was quite appropriate to trace his career. Lord Reading, the speaker recalled, had been specially sent from England by the late Mr. Montagu, the then Secretary of State for India, to work the Reforms and make them a success. The Reforms granted to India, through the special efforts of the late Mr. Montagu, were much resented to by the Conservative Party and the more conservative bureaucrats in India. They saw a very sad future in the success of the working of the Reforms in India. Hence they tried every measure to set the progress of Indians back. It was the reactionary Governor of the Punjab, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who led the opposition to the introduction of Reforms in India though unsuccessfully. The people in India on the other hand threatened Non-Co-operation and boycott of the Reforms as its sequel. It was at that juncture, that Lord Reading was despatched with a special mission.

REIGN OF TERROR.

Of course, in the earlier part of his career he took a very quiet and compromising attitude, but with the arrest of the Ali Brothers and Deshbandhu Das, began his reign of terror. He got arrested thousands of patriotic young men and leaders like Mahatma Gandhi whom not only Germans, Americans and other nations, but even Englishmen respected as a true follower of Christ, and expressed himself deadly in arms against the National Movement of India. He made capital out of the communal differences in India and widened the gulf between the communities in India as far as he possibly could. Even in the legislatures, where he was bound by his mission to work in a manner that would make the Reforms a success, he ruled by Certification of Acts that would retard the progress of the country, and thereby proved himself unworthy of the task entrusted to him. His actions suggested that the Reforms were nothing more than a farce. That, in short, was the story of the failure of Lord Reading in India.

Coming to the national movement the speaker laid great stress on the constructive programme as chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi, and urged his hearers to direct their activities in working out that programme successfully.

STRUGGLE AGAINST BUREAUCRACY.

Dr. Velkar and Dr. J. Vora who then addressed the meeting described the awful tragedy of the Jallianwalla Baug as a great national insult to India, and exhorted the ladies to help Mrs. Naidu, the worthy President of their nation for the year, in carrying on her struggle for Swaraj against the bureaucracy successfully.

The Secretary of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha then stated that the Sabha had sold Khaddar worth Rs. 1,500 during the week, and had collected 300 yards of yarn each from the members to send it to Mahatma Gandhi. She proposed a vote of hearty thanks to Mrs. Naidu and other speakers of the evening. The meeting then dispersed.

AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Apr. 12.

The National Week celebration continues with public meetings and speeches both in the city and different parts of the mofussil and arrangements are being made for celebrating the Jallianwala Bagh Day to-morrow.—A.P.

AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, Apr. 13.

As a part of the programme for the celebration of the National Week to commemorate the Jallianwala Tragedy, Dr. Khare, M. L. C., Secretary of the Marathi Provincial Swaraj Party, accompanied by Seth Poonanchand Ramka, Secretary, Congress Committee, and Mr. Harkare, pleader, and several Congress workers were hawking Khadi this afternoon through principal streets of the city singing songs reminding the people of the Punjab wrongs and urging them to replace foreign cloths and appealing to them to sue Khadder.—A.P.

BAGHDAD FLOODS SUBSIDING.

TWO MILLIONS STERLING DAMAGE.

LADIES TAKING TO SAILOR HATS.

BAGHDAD, April 12.

There is slight improvement in the floods situation in Baghdad to-day but five thousand men are still working all night protecting the embankment. The river is slightly falling but the desert flood level is stationary. Ladies of the Royal family have departed for the King's cotton estate, a hundred miles North of Baghdad, but King Faisal himself has found temporary accommodation in the house of a wealthy Jewish merchant of Baghdad. A revaluation of the merchandise in the flooded railway waggons and transit sheds of Baghdad North station revises the original estimate of three hundred thousand sterling to one million, probably two-thirds of which has been damaged. The probable total damage is two millions sterling. Great alarm was caused this morning by a strong northerly breeze which raised the choppy sea in the huge flooded area outside Baghdad and waves breaking against the embankment threatened to destroy it within a few hours with dire results for Baghdad but luckily the wind fell before damage became irretrievable During the crisis, however, two thousand pounds sterling were expended in new sandbags, prices of which have soared up, in an endeavour to keep the waves at bay. It is estimated that three hundred million tons of water have been spilt from the Tigris in the last three days with the result that the drive round the city walls, instead of the usual arid desert vista, is more reminiscent of the Brighton promenade. Local feminine fashions are changing accordingly and Iraqi ladies are taking to sailor hats.—Reuter.

FRENCH BUDGET.

FINANCE MINISTER'S OPTIMISM.

LONDON, April 12.

Paris.—The Senate has opened the budget debate. M. Peret, Finance Minister, in an optimistic speech expressed the opinion that France was at the end of her exchang crisis. He met the great bank representatives and explained the measures adopted by Parliament which, he said, would be ample to balance the 1926 budget and added that he expected to conclude arrangements in the near future for funding debts to Britain and America. The Bank representatives promised M. Peret their hearty co-operation.—Reuter.

U. S. A'S "DISARMAMENT".

85 MILLION DOLLARS FOR AIR SERVICE.

LONDON, April 12.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill embodying a building programme involving eighty-five million dollars for five years for naval air service.—Reuter.

LADY WILSON'S PROGRESS

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S WISH TO BE IN POONA FOR SEASON.

LONDON, April 12.

Lady Wilson is making such satisfactory progress that Sir Leslie Wilson has provisionally arranged to leave on 28th May in order to be back in Bombay for the Poona Season.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

DEHRA DUN, April 12.

His Excellency the Viceroy is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.—A. P.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

NEW NATIONALIST PARTY MEMBERS.

PANDIT MOTILAL ON VOTERS' DUTY.

LAHORE, April 11.

(Delayed in Translation)

Pandit Motilal Nehru, speaking at Lahore on the 11th instant referred to a passage in Dr. Sapru's interview: "whether we believe in civil disobedience or not, if we do not it is no use talking of it or holding out threats which cannot now materialise" and said that they did not profess to believe in civil disobedience when they adopted one form of it namely group civil disobedience. "Just consider the difference between these two forms. They have nowhere defined what a group is. It may be small or large and there is nothing to prevent more than one group being allowed to resort to civil disobedience. Where then was the line to be drawn between group and mass civil disobedience. The whole idea is based on a misconception of the true significance of mass civil disobedience. It is not necessary to answer this description that every man, woman and child throughout India took part in it. That, in the very nature of things, is impossible. It is only the soldiers of the nation that fight. The women and children and other non-combatants only join the movement by sympathising with it. It would be mass civil disobedience if there is a general movement of the kind in a particular area and is approved by the public generally. There is really very little difference between mass and group civil disobedience."

CONGRESS AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

He, then dealt with the statement, "We have been told "ad nauseam" that mass civil disobedience is coming but it never comes and I know it will never come." Who had ever said, he asked, that mass civil disobedience was actually coming or could be expected in the near future? The Congress Resolution admits that while Civil Disobedience is a legitimate weapon to be used as a last resort the country is not prepared for it. What we undertake to do is to educate the country to resort to it whenever it comes. It may be fifty years or a hundred years hence."

Referring to the passage that "the Swarajists who went in to obstruct had cooed as doves and openly confessed cooperation with Government" he said: "I am old now and my days for cooing are over but old as I am, if I thought of indulging in it I should certainly not select a sundried bureaucrat but choose some person who is nearly approaching a dove for my attentions. It is really Liberals who have been cooing as doves with the bureaucracy. As for openly confessing cooperation, the charge is based on the oft-misquoted part of the speech I made in moving the resolution on the Reforms. It is a familiar device of the Liberal polemics to cut up a sentence and take the part which suits them and omit the rest. What I said was. 'We have come here to cooperate with you but on our own terms.' This qualification of the offer is always forgotten. We plainly said: 'Non-cooperators as we are, we are here to cooperate with you if you will have us on our own terms. If not, we go back to the country and again non-cooperate.' That was a statement which he was ready to repeat at any time. He then referred to the passage: "Reforms, as they are, do not give a sufficient battle cry for the purpose of election to various parties." "This is an admission," said Pandit Motilal Nehru, "that the Reforms Act as it stands has nothing of any consequence which can be utilised by any party as an electioneering cry. They could only find such a cry in the Swarajist programme. Adversity makes strange bed-fellows. They had mutilated the Swarajist cry and limited it to Group civil disobedience."

Continuing Pandit Motilal Nehru said he would not trouble them in detail with other remarks of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru but would only refer them to the points of difference pointed out by him between the Swarajists and the Liberals. He would at once admit that his (Dr. Sapru's) analysis was quite correct.

The first point of difference pointed out was that the Liberal did not believe in pure obstruction which could mean partial obstruction which in itself was an improvement on the old Liberal programme.

The second point was that they did not wish to destroy the present constitution but wished to build on it which meant that they wanted to build on sand. But there was one solid stratum on which the foundation might well rest and that was the acceptance of office and ministerial salaries.

The third point related to civil disobedience which the speaker had already dealt with.

The fourth point was merely an attack on the "dictators" of Congress. They knew very well who was referred to. It really meant "Down with Motilal Nehru" so he did not mind personal attacks of the character but it was an insult to the intelligence of the country to insinuate that it had no will of its own and did as it was dictated to. "I repudiate that charge."

MR. CHINTAMANI'S PARLOUR

Pandit Motilal then referred to another press message which had appeared in the afternoon papers about the proposed meeting of the Liberals, zemindars and Hindu Sabha members of the United Provinces convened by Mr. Chintamani. He said that there was an old, old invitation of the spider to the fly. Zemindars, of all persons in the world, were not expected to walk into Mr. Chintamani's parlour. They were much too astute even for the tempting offer of sharing the Ministerial offices with them. There were at present three Ministers in the United Provinces and the idea perhaps was to assign one Minister to each group. "I am afraid that this attempt is bound to fail."

Pandit Motilal Nehru in conclusion made a strong appeal for unity under the banner of the Congress and asked the electorates to be very careful in choosing their servants to work for them in the Assembly and in the country.—A. P.

FAILURE AT GENEVA

DISHONEST INTRIGUE AT WORK.

BRITISH ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

The following resolution were passed by the Executive Committee of the Union of Democratic Control London on the 19th ultimo:—

That the Executive Committee of the Union of Democratic Control deplores the exhibition of dishonest intrigue preceding and pervading the meeting at Geneva, by which selfish nationalism operating by secret diplomacy paralysed the legitimate action of the League of Nations, thus stopping the entry of Germany into League membership. In the words of the representative of Norway, Dr. Nansen:

"The failure is not the fault of the League. The machinery of the League has never been used to find a solution."

The Executive expresses its strongest condemnatioin of the part played by the British Foreign Secretary in opposition to the clearly expressed public opinion of the country, and attributes to his shifty conduct a large measure of responsibility for the disaster.

That the Executive Committee of the Union of Democratic Control expresses its respectful congratulations on the firm and constitutional attitude maintained by the Swedish Government through its representative during the recent proceedings at Geneva.

MILL-WORKER'S DEATH.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT CHARGED.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 13

J Spence, an Assistant in Gouripore Jute Mill, Naihati, was prosecuted yesterday in the court of Mr. E. W. Holland. Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Barrackpore, on charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in respect of the death of Jagnarayansingh, a coolie employed in the weaving department of the mill.

According to evidence, on the morning of April 7th, Jagnarayan went to Spence who holds charge of the weaving department to ask for leave which was refused. After a brief conversation Spence is alleged to have given two or three slaps on Jagnarayan's cheek and kicked him on the lower part of the body. About three hours later Jagnarayan was found dead in his shed in the coolies lines.

Sewpujan Singh, another employee of the weaving department, stated that on the morning of April 7th Jagnarayan twice went to Spence and asked for leave. He saw that Spence and Jagnarayan were having a verbal dispute but could not hear anything. Spence then gave a few slaps on Jagnarayan's cheek and kicked him.

The latter fell down on his right elbow. At 11 a.m. he heard that Jagnarayan was dead and went and saw his body lying on a 'charpoy'.

Witness was followed by Kamala Singh, another coolie of the department who also spoke to having seen Spence slap and kick Jagnarayan. He, however, did not see exactly in which part of the body Jagnarayan was kicked.

According to medical evidence the death was due to shock and haemorrhage in consequence of fracture of the skull which might have been caused by hard slaps with open hand at the chin and the jaw.

Further hearing was adjourned.—A.P.

HOWRAH MUNICIPAL BUDGET

SWARAJISTS CARRY THEIR POINTS.

CALCUTTA, April 12.

After six days' discussion the Howrah Municipal budget was adopted on Monday subject to several important amendments carried at the instance of the Swarajist Councillors. It is said that the Swarajists were bent upon talking out and postponing the meeting from day to-day in order to tire the patience of the Executive Party. In this they succeeded and on the last two days many of the members of the chairman's party, as they are called, absented themselves enabling their opponents to carry all their amendments.—A. P.

SPANISH AVIATORS IN BAGHDAD.

CAPTAIN MISSING.

BAGHDAD, April 12.

Two of the Spanish aviators who during their stay in Baghdad were guests of Air Force squadron are leaving early on Tuesday morning for Bushire The leader of expedition is still missing. It appears that after passing the landing ground on Cairo-Baghdad air route he had differed from his two companions as to the direction of Baghdad and had altered his course to a more southerly direction. The other two, thinking he was wrong, did not follow him. They reached Baghdad safely but did not see him again. It is hoped the missing aviator is being entertained by some friendly Arab tribesmen in the desert, south of Baghdad. His machine unfortunately carried no rations. His two companions covered the distance between Cairo and Baghdad in record time.—Reuter.

TWO FLIERS ARRIVE AT BUSHIRE.

LONDON, April 13.

Bushire.—Two Spanish fliers arrived here this morning at 11/45 and left at 1/35 for Bunder Abbas.—Reuter.

SPANISH FLIERS IN INDIA.

EXPECTED IN KARACHI ON 14TH.

KARACHI, April 12.

Spanish fliers left Cairo yesterday. They are expected in Karachi to-morrow and in Agra on 14th.—A. P.

A FORCED LANDING?

LONDON, April 13.

Cairo.—British airmen have not found evidence of external damage to Estevez's machine. Opinion is expressed here that minor engine trouble was responsible for forced landing, and no anxiety is felt here regarding the safety of Estevz and his mechanic. Several British machines are scouring the countryside.—Reuter.

MISSING AEROPLANE FOUND.

LONDON, Apr. 13.

Cairo.—British airmen have found the missing Spanish aeroplane intact, 160 miles from Amman with a note saying that its occupants are making their way afoot. It is hoped to pick them up later.—Reuter

ALAN COBHAM'S FLIGHT.

LONDON, April 13.

Sydney.—The British Air Ministry has informed the Controller of Civil Aviation that Alan Cobham starts on his flight to Australia on 20th April.

London.—Alan Cobham interview at Eastbourne denied that he was starting on a flight to Australia on 20th April, the details of which had hitherto not been arranged. He said it was correct that he would attempt such a flight to survey the route using the same machine as he had used during his flight to South Africa.—Reuter.

D'OISY'S ANOTHER FLIGHT

LONDON, Apr. 13.

Paris.—According to the newspaper "Liberte" Captain Pelletier D'Oisy proposes another flight to Tokyo early in May in an endeavour to complete the journey in four days. The route will probably be via Moscow, Irkutsk and Peking.—Reuter's Special.

FAILURE OF SYSTEM.

SHORT TIME IN COTTON INDUSTRY

LONDON, Apr. 13.

Five years' trial of short time in the cotton industry has proved the system a failure, according to the speakers at a mass meeting of the Oldham cotton spinners. They declared that the system imposed hardships on workers to save the re-floated firms from the folly of the boom period.

Mr. Birchenough, Secretary of the Spinners' Association, said that since 1920 there had been an increase of sixty companies paying dividends.—Reuter's Special.

MUSSOLINI FETED AND HONOURED

LONDON, April 13.

Tripoli.—Sgr. Mussolini with his suite visited the country between Tripoli and Zuara escorted by Arab horsemen who saluted him in the Roman fashion. A number of Arabs wore black shirts under cloaks and one of them, speaking in Italian, expressed the devotion of natives to Italy.

The visit culminated with a reception given by officials of the Post Office at Zuara. A body of 600 Arab horsemen, clad in superb burnous, performed most brilliant evolutions after which their leader presented Sgr. Mussolini with a magnificent Arab steed with silver trappings and a riding whip with a golden handle enclosed in a silver case.—Reuter's Special.

ID MUBARAK.

TO OUR MUSLIM COUNTRYMEN.

Muslim Brethren, Id Mubarak! So we wished you last year; so it has been realized!

(1) The Holy Places are now free from foreign domination.

(2) Persia is celebrating an epoch of peace, progress and prosperity.

(3) The Riffs are about to secure their independence.

(4) Turkey and Afghanistan are marching in progress.

(5) Egypt is still true to Zaghlul—Our Muslim countrymen pray cast off communalism in the new-year and join hands with Hindus, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians for gaining swaraj for India! Amen!

L. R. TAIRSEE,
B. F. BHARUCHA.

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

AN "ID" APPEAL

Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, Hon. Secretary, The Happy Home for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay, makes the following appeal:—

Mahomedans of Bombay,—To-day is your Id. You will all be up for prayers. The congregation at the Maidan, as all over India, will then raise their voice to seek the blessing of the Almighty. May those prayers be heard. It will, however, add to their charm and sanctify them the more, as they merit on an occasion of this type, if you but remember them as you remember yourself, when you seek his blessings. Again the Mahomedan blind forms no small part of the homeless, helpless, hopeless blind of India. Will you not, this day, like to remember them, that God may, through you, bless them, as you wish Him to bless you? Know ye, that The Happy Home for the Blind, Bombay, proposes to house, board, clothe and reclaim these blind irrespective of caste or colour, creed or faith? Then will you join me in my prayer, that the Mahomedans of India and the Hindoos alike may offer a prayer to the Lord, that He may teach us to combine in this common cause of ameliorating the condition of our helpless, homeless brothers and sisters, who are alike children and care? May the Lord bless you!

"KHILAFAT" ID NUMBER.

The "Khilafat Daily" has issued a special illustrated Id Number which contains a number of readable and instructive articles including an article on the Calcutta riots by Maulana Shaukat Ali which is a powerful plea of Hindu-Muslim unity.

BIJAPUR NOTES

A LITTLE GIRL ROBBED AND STRANGLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, April 11.

At about seven in the evening on 2nd April an employee of the Taj Theatre at Bagalkot caught hold of a girl about ten years old who had gone to the Theatre to take handbills and, it is alleged, strangled her till he thought her to be dead for the sake of ornaments worth about Rs. 150. He threw her body under a culvert on the Kaladi Bagalkot Road, about a mile from the city. About an hour after, the cool breeze brought the girl to her senses and she began to cry. A garden servant who was going to the city, hearing the cry went down the culvert and saw the girl. Having ascertained her residence, he brought her to her house. The parents enquired of her about the event. She was narrating her story when the assailant appeared there. The girl having recognised the man, he was at once handed over to the police. He is now under trial, has confessed his guilt and handed over the ornaments to the police.

GRANT FOR WATER SUPPLY.

A special grant of nearly Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned to the District Local Board by the Government for water supply in the District. The President is taking keen interest in constructing roads throughout the District.

INDORE NOTES

Mr. B. N. Khambatta of Indore State writes that Mr. Azizur Rahman Khan succeeds Mr. Rashid who goes to Europe this month, that neither his passport nor that of Mr. Ashgar Hussain has been cancelled.

CABLE ITEM.

Cairo.—Four aeroplanes are scouring the desert for the missing Spanish airman, whose two colleagues have already reached Baghdad.

GERMAN REPARATION PAYMENTS.

LONDON, April 13.

Paris.—According to a statement of the Agent-General of Reparations, dealing with the payments by Germany in March, under the Dawes plan, 17,573,000 marks were paid to the British Empire including 15,458,000 under the Reparations Recovery Act.—Reuter's Special.

As a sequel to a fire at a mansion in Coolock District in the county of Dublin, on 31st March, gardner Henry McCabe has been arrested and remanded to custody on six charges of murder.

QUIET IN CALCUTTA.

PROCESSIONS PROHIBITED.

WILL SIKHS DISOBEY ORDER?

CALCUTTA, April 12.

From outward appearances it can safely be asserted that Calcutta riots have come to an end and that there are no apprehensions of a resumption of hostilities during the coming Ramzan festival on Wednesday The order of the Police Commissioner prohibiting processions though not liked by the people concerned will have the desired effect. This order affects immediately two processions which are to start to-morrow. The first one that of Hindus is known as Jeliapara pantomime held every year during the last half century on the last day of the Bengal year which falls this year to-morrow. They applied for a license but it was not granted.

The following is the notification of the Commissioner of Police: "The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, hereby prohibits any procession or public utterance of cries, singing of songs, playing of music, exhibition of persons, figures or effigies in any public place excepting inside places of public worship on the occasion of the Chait Sankranti and Nil festivals on 13ht April 1926."

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE?

The second one relates to the Sikh procession which the Calcutta Sikh Sangat intended to start from their central office in Harrison Road. After the publication of the Police Commissioner's notification the Sikh leaders of Calcutta approached the Mayor and Deputy Mayor to request the authorities to grant a license for their procession but no license has been granted. The Sikhs held a meeting and discussed as to the course they should take to-morrow. Some of them suggested the starting of a procession in violation of the Police Commissioner's order and court arrest. The meeting however decided to refer the matter to the Sikh Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee of Lahore for advice which was done and they have deferred their decision as to the course of action to be taken pending the receipt of news from Lahore.

BROUGHT TO BOOK.

To-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate the police submitted charge sheets against three batches of accused persons arrested during the riots. In the first case seventy-six Mahomedans are prosecuted on charges of rioting assault and forming unlawful assembly on April 3rd with the object to assault Hindus. In this riot a police constable was injured. In the second case twenty Mahomedans are charged with murder assault and rioting in connection with the riot on April 3rd, in the course of which a postal mail van driver was killed and a motor car driver was injured. In the third case twenty other Mahomedans are charged with rioting and forming an unlawful assembly. The charge sheets in other cases are not yet ready.—A. P.

TUESDAY'S SITUATION.

STAMPEDE DUE TO PANIC.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 13.

Up to four in the afternoon no disturbance has been reported in the city and suburbs, and the situation has apparently much improved. Almost all shops of Hindus and Mahomedans in the recent riot-affected areas were opened as usual. These places were well guarded by police. In spite of the notice issued by the Secretary, Bara Sikh Sangat, announcing postponement of to-day's procession, people were apprehensive of the out-break of a fresh riot, and by two in the afternoon police felt difficulty in dispersing crowds on the Harrison and Chitpore Roads. Suddenly there was a stampede and people began to run crying "riot began". Mounted police hastily proceeded towards the direction of the alleged disturbance followed by troops and ordinary police. Within five minutes all shops in Burra Bazar were closed and streets wore a deserted appearance. After enquiry made by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who was on the spot, it was ascertained that two Ooriya coolies quarrelled over the division of their morning's earnings. From hot words they came to blows. One of them then ran along Harrison Road crying: "I have been assaulted." With marks of violence on his face and arms, people thought there was a fresh outbreak of disturbance, and ran in all directions and places of business were closed. People became so much panic-stricken that even the assurance given by the police failed to induce shop-keepers to open their shops.

After sometime the vehicular traffic was restored and tram-cars and buses began to run as usual.

A similar incident is reported from Sova Bazar on Chitpore Road about a mile north of Burra Bazar. A runaway horse without harness was seen galloping at full speed along Chitpore Road from south to north followed by a crowd making tremendous noise. Alarm was raised "they are coming to loot." In a moment all shops were closed for the rest of the day.

At Howrah working classes became so much panick-stricken that they refused to come out to work. Only a small number of mill-hands of a Howrah Jute Mill turned up this morning and owing to the paucity of labour the mill authorities closed the door of the mill. Other mills are unaffected and work is going on as usual.—A.P.

HINDU RELIEF COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 12.

A Hindu Relief Committee consisting of representatives of all sections of Hindus has been formed with a view to defend the accused persons charged in connection with the riot and for making investigations into the various sets of vandalism committed on the Hindus. It is proposed to give relief to the injured and to those shopkeepers who have sustained loss. To do this work the Committee appeal for one lakh of rupees. Donations to the extent of Rs. 13,000 are reported to have been already received.—Free Press of India.

INDIA'S PROSPERITY

IMPORTANCE OF IRRIGATION.

OPENING OF SULEIMANKE CANAL.

SULEIMANKE, April 12.

Before a distinguished assemblage of high civil and military officials, durbaris, notables and prominent non-officials, the Governor of the Punjab performed the opening ceremony of the canal headworks at Suleimanke in place of His Excellency the Viceroy who could not come owing to illness, and for which keen regret was expressed by all present.

The Governor in the course of his speech gave some figures showing what irrigation had achieved for the Punjab and proceeding said: "To us the figures are but an index of all that we know to lie behind them, all that they mean of security achieved in the present, all that they promise for the future life of the province which is at once our affection and our pride. But to-day I must not enlarge on this for I do not desire to delay in giving you a message which I am charged by His Excellency to convey to you. On his behalf, I shall declare these headworks open and on his behalf I shall unveil a tablet which the Punjab Government has erected to commemorate the names of some, out of many, officers whose energy and devotion to duty have contributed to bring this work to completion. His Excellency then read the message which he had received from the Viceroy and which was received with loud applause by the assemblage.

WORKERS' HIGH REWARD

The following is the text of the message of the Viceroy:—

"I am deeply distressed that owing to temporary indisposition I am obliged to abandon my visit to Suleimanke and to forego the performance of the ceremony of the opening of the headworks. I was looking forward to coming into direct touch early in my period of office with the development of perennial irrigation on which the well-being of India so vitally depends and to being associated at the outset of my Vice-royalty with one of the most important factors in successful agricultural operations in India. In particular, I hoped to meet the officers of the Irrigation Department of the Punjab to whose skill and devoted services the present material prosperity of the province owes so much. I had read with great interest the draft of Mr. Foy's speech giving an account of the origin of the great project a part of which will be inaugurated to-day, of its wide scope and of the difficulties and anxieties which have been courageously faced and successfully overcome by those responsible for its execution. I had hoped to offer my warm personal congratulations to those engaged in these difficult and strenuous operations on bringing to a successful conclusion the great engineering work. I had wished also cordially to felicitate his Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpur on participation of his State in this great project which is destined to bring widespread prosperity to his subjects and increased importance to his State. May the waters that will now be released carry in their course happiness, security and greater sense of self-respect to thousands of cultivators' homes. It is in their contentment and prosperity that those who designed and executed this great work will seek and find their high reward."

His Excellency then presented rewards to a number of persons who received special recognition from the Irrigation Department to whom Government has desired to give personal momento to their connexion with Sutlej Valley Project and then invested amidst cheers Lala Labhu Ram Kalsy, Mian Imamdin and Bhai Raghbir Singh, Assistant Engineers, with titles and insignias of Rai Sahib, Khan Sahib and Sardar Sahib respectively specially conferred upon them as a mark of appreciation of Government of the work of that establishment of which they were in charge.

The Governor and Lady Hailey were then escorted round the works by the Chief Engineer and taken across the bank by a motor launch together with His Highness the Nawab and a few leading guests to inspect the Pakpattan Canal on British territory which will discharge a volume of 5981 cubic feet per second. The Governor and party later returned to the embarkation platform and there took leave of the Nawab of Bhawalpur who left for his State by his special train. After breakfast the special train carrying the Governor and Lady Hailey and guests left for Lahore.—A. P.

A Rangoon message states:—A report has been received from the township officer of Hlegu that both the Government carbines, which were carried off last month by five dacoits from a civil police patrol after overpowering two policemen and slightly injuring one in a village, 15 miles from Hlegu outpost, have been recovered and that two men have been arrested.

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1. AMRIT-BINDU:—A wonderful remedy for Malaria, Ague and all sorts of fevers and enlarged spleen.
   It removes fever within 6 doses certainly.
   Prevents fever by using one dose in alternate days in Malarial season Price 12 doses Re. 1/
2. AMRIT GUTIKA:—Most useful in every season, creates electrical energy cures spermatorrhoea and imparts youth and happiness in sexual relations, removes all physical and mental diseases. Contains 31 most costly ingredients; such as: Saffron, Mushk Amber, Pearls, etc., mounted with golden leaves. 40 pills Rs. 3/4/
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6. AMRIT-VIRECHAN:—Most pleasant purgative. 50 pills As. 10.
7. KALRAS:—Surely cures Asthma, Cough, Cold, Palpitation, Hysteria, Epilepsy, etc. Rs. 3 per Tola. Dose 2 grains!

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Fida Building, Juma Masjid,
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ASTROLOGER, who predicted Mahatma Gandhi's Release.

Send Your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions, Re. 1; each extra question As. 4. Annual reading (Monthly detail), Rs. 2. For businessmen (Weekly detail), One year; Rs. 10. Complete life-reading, (Daily) 500. For other particulars, Apply to:—THE MANAGER, Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani, Chittoor District. *'Correspondence in English only.'*

THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes: "We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopacharlar, Tiruttani a letter (published in our issue of 12-11-23), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of his astrologer to the public.

G. I. P. RY. STAFF.

NEED FOR STRENGTHENING UNION.

RACIAL DISTINCTION IN LEAVE RULES.

Under the auspices of the Union a meeting of the clerks of the G.I.P. Railway Administrative Office at Victoria Terminus was held on Saturday last in the Empire Theatre, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., presiding. The meeting was attended by over 800 members of the staff of all departments, who evinced a keen interest in the proceedings.

The president, while opening the proceedings of the meeting, made a few remarks welcoming those present and requested Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate, the Hon. Secretary of the Union, to address the meeting. Mr. Joshi in his speech briefly referred to the activities of the Union and said they were not able to achieve much partly due to the strange attitude of the Administration and also lack of sufficient strength in the membership and funds of the Union. The organisation has now been remodelled in view of the several changed conditions and also in vieiw of the passing of the Trade Union Bill into law and the speaker appealed to the audience to realise that their future depended to a great extent on the strength that they might be able to achieve and he exhorted them, therefore, to join the Union in a body and make it a success.

The president then called upon Mr. Bakhale (Editor, "The Union Herald," the organ of the Union) to address the meeting. In his speech Mr. Bakhale narrated the progress made by other sister organisations of Labour and pointed out the various benefits the Union could confer provided it was made strong enough. He particularly laid emphasis on the fact that unless they combined together nothing in the world could improve their condition.

RESOLUTIONS.

The meeting then proceeded to discuss several resolutions, all of which were unanimouly passed. The first one requested the Agent that in the new scale of pay which was being introduced the number of posts in each grade might be so arranged that there might not be a large number in one grade and the staff might get their yearly promotions without having to wait long in one grade and that the minimum pay of a clerk be fixed at Rs. 60.

By the second resolution it was resolved that as the G.I.P. being now a State Railway and the state railway leave rules promised by the Agent had not yet been introduced, the Railway Board be approached on the subject, drawing attention *inter alia* to the present racial distinction under which an Indian officer on Rs. 600 got less leave than a European or Anglo-Indian on Rs. 60 and urging that the privilege leave should be allowed to accumulate upto 4 months and that the casual leave be increased by 10 days to enable the staff to accumulate their privilege leave.

The third resolution requested the Agent to grant free residential passes to the Staff irrespective of their period of service in view of the discontinuance of the special allowance as well as recent increases in rents in Bombay.

STAFF COUNCILS.

The fourth resolution requested the Agent to publish, in the Railway's Weekly Notices, the proceedings of the staff councils for the general information of the staff in order to remove the misunderstanding as to the utility of the said councils and the rules and constitution be so modified as would admit staff grievances being considered and further would admit only Union members as representatives of the staff on the councils on the same lines as followed in England.

During the discussion on the resolution it was stated that these staff councils had been into existence for over two years, but no account of the work done by them, if any, was given to the staff to enable them form an idea about the utility or otherwise of the said councils. Moreover, it was contended that the numerous grievances of the staff were still there in spite of the staff councils. The Railway had two publicity organs in the form of Weekly Notices and a monthly Magazine and yet nothing had appeared in them about the work of the councils, which in fact were almost forced on the staff as a substitute for and against the wishes of the men's Union.

UNION IS STRENGTH.

Mr. N. M. Joshi then rose to address the gathering. In his lucid speech lasting over 40 minutes he dwelt on the various difficulties that lay in their way of getting the grievances redressed. He instanced the cases of other well-organized Unions particularly the Postal Unions in India, and the splendid work they had been able to do for their men and asked the audience to realise that success lay in the organisation being made strong both numerically and financially and then no power on earth, however strong, much less the Government of India or the Railway Board, would then be able to refuse their just demands. He then humorously remarked that in their Textile Workmen's Union in Bombay where they had men as well as women as members of the Union, they paid more amount of subscription than the G.I.P. Union members seemed to, although the former were mere "Girni Kamgars" while the latter were a very intelligent class of men and better paid. In winding up the proceedings he thanked them for the kind attention with which he was listened to and the honour done by inviting him to preside over and guide their deliberations and resumed his seat amidst cheers.

A hearty vote of thanks to the president and the managing director of the Madan Theatres Ltd., brought the meeting to a close.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

A NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

March 11, 1926.

Cotton:—Two important announcements relative to the statistical position of cotton have been published during the past week. The first is that of the Department of Agriculture:—

	Bales.
Estimated world production of cotton, year ending July 31, 1926	27,600,000
Carry-over all kinds of cotton July 31, 1925	6,114,000
Total Supply	33,714,000
Estimated world consumption of cotton, year ending July 31, 1926	23,350,000
Indicated carry-over July 31, 1926	10,364,000

In arriving at the above figures, the world consumption of American cotton for the year is estimated at 14,500,000 bales which deducted from an approximate production of 15,800,000 bales plus the carry-over on July 31st, 1925, of 3,306,000 bales, indicates a world carry-over of American next July of 4,606,000 bales.

The second announcement to which we refer is that of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, giving definite figures with regard to world consumption and stocks of American cotton for the first half of the present cotton year. The Federation calculates that in the six months ended January 31st 6,987,000 bales of American cotton were consumed throughout the world. These figures compare favourably with those covering the corresponding period of last season, when the world consumption of American cotton was 6,232,000 bales, but are slightly less than those for the six months ended last July. Taking into consideration the cotton textile outlook in the United States which, in spite of the relatively low price of the raw material, cannot be regarded as brighter than at this time a year ago, and the increasing serious loss of economic conditions in the greater part of Europe, it is difficult to find adequate reasons for anticipating any material increase in the world's rate of consumption during the remainder of the season. Consequently, it might be inferred from the Federation's figures that the total consumption of American cotton for the year ending July 31st will not exceed 14,000,000 bales, an amount which is 500,000 bales less than that estimated by the Department of Agriculture and which would point to a carry-over of 5,100,000 bales. In the face of this possibility it would seem that only as a result of a considerable improvement in the demand from ultimate consumers or of very unfavourable developments with regard to the new crop outlook is any sustained advance from the present price levels of old crop months to be expected.

There are, however, several factors which point to the advisability of restraining harish enthusiasm. In the first place the size of the prospective carry-over must be discounted to a certain extent by the strong possibility that it may contain an abnormal quantity of untenderable cotton Southern hedge selling, although a factor in the recent decline, must now be regarded as virtually completed and, until the new crop begins to move in volume, the market can only decline under the weight of speculative short selling; present levels, however, appear to be too low for the inauguration of an aggressive bear campaign, especially as a considerable time must elapse before ideas regarding next season's production can commence to crystallize.

Although world mill stocks of American cotton on January 31st were, according to the International Federation, 2,827,000 bales against 2,324,000 bales on the same day last year, this amount is less than 2½ months' consumption at the present rate. it follows therefore, that spinners cannot much longer defer the purchase of additional supplies and the fixing of prices of cotton already bought 'on call" is likely to be in evidence on all recessions. It must be recognized, however, that owing to the general skepticism in trade circles concerning current raw cotton values, and to the heavy new crop discounts, mills are likely to adhere to a hand to mouth policy of buying thus leaving the surplus supply to be carried either by merchants or producers.

The case with which the March premium was maintained, coupled with the failure of certificated stocks to increase despite the more evident desire of spot holders to sell, may be indicative of the future action of May and July, particularly as strong interests are believed to be heavily long of these months against sales of later positions.

We feel that, in the near future, the course of the market will be influenced largely by technical conditions and that, at present, these appear to indicate higher rather than lower prices.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 31st ulto.:—

LIABILITIES:—Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000; Capital Paid up Rs. 1,68,00,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,00,000; Deposits, debts due to Bank and Agents, Bill payable, etc. Rs. 17,22,98,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 2,01,09 000; Total Rs. 21,92,07,000.

ASSETS:—Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 4,45,58,000; Loans on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 3,24,82,000; Bills Discounted Rs. 1,39,51,000; Bank Premises Rs. 54,79,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 2,57,78,000; Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc. Rs. 9,69,59,000; Total Rs. 21,92,07,000.

SHARE MARKET.

April 13.

Cotton mill shares remained steadier with small fluctuations. We quote B. Dyeing 870, Century 362/8, Fazal 842/8, Pearl 481/8, Crescent 192/8, Nagpur 481/4, Swadeshi 496/4, New Great 313/12, Simplex 137/8, T. Hydro 942/8, Tram ord. 113/12.

Tota Hydro closed at 943/12, Andhra 587/8, and Power at 410.

Bombay Tramways were in request at 113/12.

Bombay Steam were firm at 165, Tata Steel 2nd pref. at 32/4, Ordy. and Defds. are unchanged.

A good lot of Belapur Sugar transacted at Rs. 12.

Bank shares are very firm. Bank of India at 76, Eastern at 79, Central 22/4, Imperial fully-paid at 1520 and partly-paid 400, Bank of Baroda transacted at Rs. 76.

Burmah Trading is quiet at 462/8 and partly-paid at 28/12.

There was good inquiry for cotton mill and Telephone Debentures.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up		Last Quotations	
			Rs.	Divid. Rs.
Bank of India	50	2½	76	X D
Baroda	50	4	75-8	X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	52	
Central	25	1½	22-4	X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	80	X D
Imperial	500	40	1515	
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	400	
Union	7½		3	6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10		9	8
Central India Mining.	10	4½	28	4
Indian Cement O.	350		30	
Katni Cemet O.	100		47	XD
Katni Cement D.	40		140	
Punjab Cement O.	10		2	12
Shivrajpure	10	8—Y	41	XD

RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	835	XD
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	142	X D
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	108	2
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	88	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	84-8	x D
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	86	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	73	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	77	x D
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	89	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	96	
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	149	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	635	XD
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	69	

STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		165	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		225	
Scindia Steam	30—0—14—0		8	12

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		585	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		880	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	113	12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92	
Surat Electricity	100		70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	942	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	870	
Tata Power O.	1,000		411	4
Tata Power P.	1,000		640	

PRESS COMPANIES				
Akbari	500		250	
Fort	475		175	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000	
Indian Cotton	126	20	215	
Manmad Manufacturing	250		215	
New Berar	500	80	820	xD
New East India	1,000		1100	x D
New Mofussil P.	400	40	535	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	740	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	x D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100		130	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		12	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	462	8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	128	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	8
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	48	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4-0	4 7	X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	10		190	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	73	x D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	310	
New Union Floor Mills	100		30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	640	
Sarder Carbonic Gas.	100		90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	108	
Tata Iron Pref.	100		32	
Tata Iron Defd.	30		43	12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		15	12
Thacker	50		125	
Telephone	50	1y	18	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15		3	4
New India	25	1y	16	
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	870	
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	2	10

MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100		12	405
Alliance	100			40
Apollo	50			7
Assur Virjee	100			3
Berar Manfg.	200		30	256
Bombay Cotton O.	500		15	345
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.		5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	870	XD
Bombay Industrial	100			11
Bombay Woollen	100			70
Bradbury	250		10	370
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.		180
Broach Fince Counts	250			37 8
Century	100	20y	362-8	X
Central India O.	100		16	481-4 X D
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.		415
Ceylon	100			50
ColabaLand & Mill	100			120 XD
Coorla	100	7y		145
Crescent	100	nil		192 8
Currimbhoy	250			360
David	500			370
Dawn	250	40		682-8
Diamond O.	100			5
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0	13 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	247	8
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	150	
Elphinstone O.	100			20 8
Emperor Edward	500			290
Fazulbhoy	250	25	842	8
Finlay	100	nil	120	
Framjee Petit	1,000			550
Globe	100			25
Gokak	100	5	108	12
Gold Mohur	100			12
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1300	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	185	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	383	12
Indian Woollen	50		2	8
Jamshed O.	250		62	8
Kastoorchand	500		57	8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200	
Khatan Makanjee	100	Nil	112	8
Kilachand	25		3	14
Kohinoor	500		930	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5175	
Madhor Scindia	100		23	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		100	
Madras United	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2000	
Mathradas	100		147	8
Meyer Sassoon	100		90	132
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2200	
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	175	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	31	
Osmanshahi (100)	75		75	
Pearl	250	12	481	4
Pheenix	100	nil	420	
Planet	100		5	
Premier	100		50	
Sassoon Cotton	100		22	
Sassoon Silk	500		560	
Sholapur	1,000	250	7300	
Simplex	250		137	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		50	
Standard	500	100	1280	
Swadeshi	100	18	496	4
Swan	100	nil	145	
Tata Mill O.	500		110	
shnu Cotton O.	500	90	2005	
shnu P.	500	35	540	
estern India Spng.	1,000	100	700	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.					
bmedabad					405
Bombay Cotton					245
Bombay Dyeing	865	873-12	881-4	865	870
Century	360	362-8	337-8	360	362-8
Central India	478-12	482-8	477-8	480	481-4
Colaba Land					120
Crescent			192-8	193-12	192-8
Edward Sassoon					150
Fazulbhoy	836-4		846-4	832-8	842-8
Finaly					120
Globe					25
Gokak					108-14
Indian Bleaching					185
Indore Malwa					382-8
Kohinoor					930
Madhowjee					100
Mathuradas					147-8
Meyer Sassoon					90
Mysore					112-8
New Great	308-12	317-8	506-4		313-12
Pearl	477-8	482-8	475		481-4
Pabany					245
Phoenix					425
Simplex	135	138-12	135		137-8
Swadeshi	492-8	496-4	492-8		497-8
Swan Mills					145
Tata Mill					110

MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock					130
Bombay Steam					165
Tram Co., Ord.	111-14	113-12	111-14	113-12	
Bundi Cement					9-8
Central India Mining					28-4
ndian Cement					30
Katni Cement Ord.					42-8
Shivarajpur					41
Tata Hydro	941-4	942-12	941-4		942-8
Tata Iron and steel Ordy					15-12
Tata Iron and steel Def					43-12

A Hyderabad (Sindh) message says:—"One Syed has been arrested in Sukkur for abducting a Hindu woman and keeping her concealed in his house. The police searched the house and found the woman concealed in a pit which was covered with a mattress. Prosecution has been filed against Syed."

SAD FOR THE UNFIT.

To be sound and fit is to-day a matter of absolute necessity. The preservation of good health by men and women alike was never more important as a national asset, and every care should be taken to guard against the inroads of winter disorders such as chills, rheumatism and influenza, for these ailments often enfeeble the system for many months.

People cannot keep well and resist disease if their blood is not strong and rich. It is usually weak or impure blood that causes them to break down under worry and develop nerve weakness, and it is poor thin blood that most frequently causes girls and women to change into pale, unhappy delicate creatures with bent backs, weak limbs and no interest in life. Good rich blood makes all the difference between sound health and misery. Your first duty is to be well and keep well by refreshing your vital organs with rich, red blood. This can be done by a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for, as a bloodmaker and nerve restorer, these Pills have no equal. They are not merely stimulating but are a true tonic and strengthening aid to the system. They make men strong and women well.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

Start Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to-day: all dealers sell them (accept nothing else) at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.; Singapore.

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Another big advantage is that De Witt's Pills act so quickly. To-day you may be tortured and crippled by pain, but if you would take De Witt's Pills you would notice marked improvement in a few hours and in a few days all your aches and pains would disappear and your health and strength would be fully restored.

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KIDNEY AND BLADDER

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You are about to point out that you have still ten minutes before you are due when you realise your watch has stopped. Now, why should this thing be? All honest time-keepers would have told the truth.

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ELECTION OF KHALIFA.

PRESENT TIMES-UNFAVOURABLE.

Dr. Ansari has addressed a letter to the people of Egypt in the course of which he explains why the holding of the Islamic Conference for the election of the Khalifa is in opportune. He says:—Turkey is entirely pre-occupied at the present time with the possibility in the near future of a fight with England over the Mosul question. She is therefore, apart from all other considerations regarding the merits of the question of Khilafat, not in a position to join a Motamar at the present time.

Mesopotamia particularly and other parts under the British Mandate, viz. Palestine, and Trans-Jordinia, are also greatly exercised over the question and for that matter India, Egypt and other parts of the Muslim world cannot be un-effected by this question.

Syria and Palestine again are directly or indirectly affected by the Druse struggle and are hardly in a position to hold gatherings to elect their representatives for a Motamar in Cairo.

Regarding Algiers, Morocco, Tunis and Tripoli, Syed Abdul Karim's valiant struggle for independence is bound to produce reverberations in countries adjoining his own. The ferment would not leave the people freedom to engage their minds to problems requiring peace and comparative freedom from anxieties.

Afghanistan, could hardly expected to be in a position to join the Motamar, in view of the Russian menace to her frontier.

INDIA PRE-OCCUPIED.

In India, there are many absorbing internal questions of importance—political, social and economic—engaging her people. She is greatly pre-occupied in settling her disputes and settling her house in order. The Central Khilafat Committee is endeavouring to arrange with Sultan Ibn-e-Saud, for calling of a 'Motamar' at Mecca the following year at Haj time in order to settle the vital question of the future constitution of the Government of the Hedjas and its relation to the representatives of the Muslim world. In spite of difficulties, the Central Khilafat Committee is confident that this all-important question would be settled to the entire satisfaction of the Muslim world.

The prolonged struggle in the holy land has happily come to an end. Sultan Ibn-e-Saud is a strong man and probably the only Arab Chief endowed with necessary qualities of head and heart. In Hedjaz, in spite of many initial mistakes and especially the recent blunder of the hurried assumption of the title of the "King of Hedjaz" without waiting for the 'Motamar' he had himself invited, we hope to see in future an era of peace, prosperity and advancement under him and a future Government established on democratic and constitutional lines, suited to the conditions of Hedjaz and supported by the mental, moral and material resources of the entire muslim world. But at the present juncture, after an exhausting war, Hedjaz could not be in a position to join the Moatmar, nor should she be expected to welcome Egypt's invitation when she has herself been inviting the Muslim world to a Motamar at Mecca for the last two years.

SULTAN AND KHILAFAT.

Even in Egypt the present time is hardly opportune when there is a great political struggle going on over the rights of the representatives of the people. There is rumour abroad that the Ulema of El-Azhar are playing into the hands of the powers that be and are trying to get the Sultan of Egypt elected to the office of Khalifa, as a means of bolstering up his position and prestige against the political parties opposed to him in Egypt. I do not suppose for a moment that this can be true but to insist upon holding a Motamar in Cairo, in opposition to the wishes of the entire Muslim world, would lend colour to this view. I would beg my Egyptian brethren to pause before doing anything so prejudicial to their position.

In the brief survey of the present conditions obtaining in the principal Muslim countries, it has been clearly shown that either as a result of wars or political and economic disabilities the great majority of them are not in a position to participate in the Motamer, proposed to be held soon at Cairo. It would be futile to have the great question of future khilafat settled by the representatives of Egypt alone or to call him Khilafat-el-Muslemin, when he would be elected solely by the Egyptian people. Such a Khalifa can command no respect, he can have no status in the Muslim world. Whoever so elected would gain nothing by it but stand to lose a great deal, being exposed to every one's ridicule and becoming the laughing-stolk of the whole world. I would beg my Egyptian brethren not to expose their beloved Sultan to such a ridiculous position.

Regarding the holding of 'Motamars' for dealing with questions having intimate bearing on the future establishment of Khilafat on a democratic basis and the election of Khilafat-el-Muslemin according to a constitution based on Muslim law, Muslim traditions and modern world requirements, I have already fully explained this idea in two newspapers interviews published last summer in Egypt. Here I would further elucidate it by giving the rough sketch of a scheme to secure the object in view. (The scheme is attached.)

The above is a rough skeleton meant merely to convey the conception of the institution of Khilafat. I leave it to Jurists and legal authorities to prepare a comprehensive constitution based on Muslim law and traditions and in conformity with modern ideals of international and constitutional law.

In India, we received repeated invitations from Egypt to join the 'Motamar' but without being given any idea as to the work to be done at the sittings of the 'Motamar'. I hope the above would help to focuss attention of Muslims to a definite scheme of work to be executed at the 'Motamars.' I further hope it would serve to elicit fruitful discussions and suggestions. The need of annual international gatherings of Muslim peoples is obvious in order to establish "The Khilafat League of Muslim Peoples" and elect its president, the "Khalifat-el-Muslemin."

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. A. ANSARI.

The following is a sketch of the scheme for creating an instrument for the establishment of the future institution of Khilafat and election of the future "Khalifat-el-Muslemin."

'Motamar' (international gatherings of Muslims) shall be held, so far as possible every year in different countries with the object of establishing "The Khilafat League of Muslim Peoples" and "Khilafat Committees," by means of publicity and propaganda.

Muslim world support shall be obtained for "Khilafat League" and the "Khilafat Committee."

As soon as the work of establishing the "Khilafat League" at some central place and "Khilafat Committees" in every Muslim country has been completed, the holding of the annual 'Motamar' shall cease and the "Khilafat League" and its "Councils" shall begin to function instead.

There shall be established a "Khilafat League of Muslim Peoples" with a fixed number of members, representing the Muslim peoples inhabiting the various countries. "The Khilafat League" shall have its seat at some central place. It shall have a "Council", a president "The Khalifat-el-Muslemin" and a permanent establishlishment. There shall be established "Khilafat Committees" in every Muslim country with Central, Provincial and District branches.

Representation on the Khilafat League and its Council shall be fixed according to a constitution prepared by the 'Motamar.'

5 Contributions towards the annual budget of the Khilafat League shall be alloted by the 'Motamar' to various countries in proportion to their repreesentations on the League, their financial capacity and their importance.

After the Khilafat League and its Councils are established and are in full working order, the Khilafat League shall elect its President, according to the regulations, rules and bye-laws, made by the League for that purpose. The President shall be the "Khilafat-el-Muslemin."

The Khilafat League shall frame under the constitution a complete set of rules, regulations and bye-laws to regulate the conduct of its work, to define the functions of various constituent bodies and officials. It shall further clearly set down the relations of the "Khalifat-el-Muslemin," the Council and the Khilafat League to the future "Government of Hedjaz."

ARTS COLLEGE IN N. SIND.

RS. 1,00,000 DONATION.

HYDERABAD (SINDH), April 12.

Seth Kotardas Ismal of Shikarpur has promised a donation of one lakh of rupees for an Arts College to be started in Northern Sind.—Free Press of India.

ALL-INDIA POSTAL CONFERENCE.

SPECIAL SESSION AT LUCKNOW.

SIMLA, April 12.

The special session of the All-India and Burma Postal and R. M. S. Conference will be held at Lucknow from the 15th to 17th May. It is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will be approached to preside over the Conference. Rai Bahadur Pandit Triloki Natsh Bhargava, Chairman, Municipal Board, Lucknow will be chairman of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN SIND.

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 12.

At the meeting of the Council of the Sindh Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday at Hyderabad, the question of selecting candidates for the Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council was taken up. There was only one application from Mr. Trikamdas Wadhumal, for the non-Mahomedan seat in the Assembly. It was decided to approach Seth Harachandrai Vishindas, the present member, who was at the time in Hyderabad with an invitation to stand as a Congress nominee. Swami Govindananda and Dr Choithram took the invitation to him but he refused to accept it. The Council, therefore, nominated Mr. Trikamdas as Congress candidate in the Bombay Council.

There are three non-Mahomedan seats for Sindh. Mr. Durgadas Advani was selected for the Karachi City Constituency and Mr Jairamdas Dowlatram for the East Sindh. As there was no application for the remaining third constituency, no selection was made. Not a single Mahomedan has applied to stand on the Congress ticket. The President had invited three Mahomedans to attend the Council meeting with the object of consulting them with regard to Mahomedan candidates, but not even one of them responded.—Free Press of India.

MEETING AT JUBBULPORE ON 25TH.

JUBBULPORE, April 12.

A joint meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Swarajya Party Hindi C. P. will be held at Jubbulpore on the 25th instant to consider the telegram of the General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, and the resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee in connection with the next elections to the legislatures. Various District Congress Committees have been asked to suggest to the Provincial Congress Committee the names of candidates for the Legislative Council and the Assembly from the constituencies within their jurisdiction.—Free Press of India.

PROMINENT LIBERAL JOINS CONGRESS.

RAO SAHEB DESAI, A CONGRESS CANDIDATE.

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

A keen contest is expected at the ensuing general elections to the legislatures. Besides the candidates selected by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, several independents and candidates with other party labels intend to contest the forthcoming elections. Seth Amritlal, Editor of the "Saurashtra," and Captain Joravarsing stand for two seats of Ahmedabad Rural Constituency through the Congress Committee and it is probable that they will be selected. It is also understood that Rao Saheb Harilal Desai, a prominent Liberal and ex-Deputy President of the Legislative Council, who sustained defeat at the last election, has signed the Congress creed and has become a Congress member. He stands as a candidate for the city of Ahmedabad through the Congress Committee. Mr. Ramrai Munshi, pleader, has also decided to stand as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly from North Gujerat a seat contested by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.—Free Press of India.

COMBATING CONGRESS ENEMIES.

MR. ABHYANKAR ON COALITIONISTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, April 12.

Mr. M. V. Abhayankar, M.L.A., stated that he would successfully combat all Congress enemies and establish Congress and Swaraj Party's prestige during the coming elections. Mr. Abhayankar strongly repudiated the insinuation that his party and the Responsivists would join hands; and declared that the question was inconceivable in view of the fundamental differences between the two parties. He could not know where the Responsivists stood. They appeared to be a party of leaders without followers. Since their conference at Akola there was no agreement between Messrs. Jayakar and Aney and Dr. Moonje. The Responsivists in these provinces would not be prepared to join the newly formed Indian National Party for fear of being fully damned. Asked if the Swaraj Party would oppose candidates set up by the new Indian National Party with its programme including obstruction in certain contingencies, Mr. Abhayanker vehemently replied, "It is inconceivable that we should not oppose candidates set up by the Indian National Party which is nothing more than a conglomeration of people of hetrogeneous, anti-national elements. Smarting under jealousy caused by the power, position and the hold

SULEMANKE CANAL OPENED

REWARDS FOR SPECIAL SERVICE.

SULEIMANKE, April 12.

Before a distinguished assemblage of high civil and military officials, durbaris, notables and prominent non-officials, His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab performed the opening ceremony of the Canal headworks at Suleimanke in place of His Excellency Viceroy in which he regretted that owing to illness. The Governor referred to the potentialities of the canal headworks and the keen interest evinced by the Viceroy in such schemes. The Governor then read message he had received from H E. the Viceroy in which he regretted that owing to indisposition he was obliged to abandon his visit to Suleimanke. His Excellency the Governor then presented rewards to a number of persons who received special recognition from the Irrigation department. The Governor and the Nawab of Bhawalpur then opened the works by moving switches and the water entered the eastern Sadiqia and Fordwah canals which will henceforth irrigate lands in Bhawalpur territory.—A. P.

coer the people of the Swaraj Party, a fact acknowledged even b yits enemies, the so-called Indian Nationalists, finding their pitable position in the C.P. Council and Assembly, swore vengence against the Swarajists and therefore hoisted the flag declaring war with no serious political programme beyond camouflage in wording their resolutions.

SUPPORTERS OF REPRESSION.

As directed against the Government the new party is composed of people who have been bred in Government service, who have been helping Government in launching repression upon repression upon the people and who would not hesitate to do so in future. There are yet people in this country who think that their past can easily be forgotten and that the very persons who repressed every effort for freedom and liberty can delude others by shouting the words liberty and freedom. We cannot join hands with these people. In brief, in the coming general election we are going to contest every seat in our province as against Responsivists, Indian Nationals or other similar bodies. We want all Congressmen in every Legislature to act uniformly in matters of principle because in that alone lies our strength and it is this thing that other parties lack and which weakens them. When we strike in the Councils, we will strike simultaneously and strike hard. There shall be no shilly shallying, no diplomacy with friends or foes."

The Calcutta Tramway Company are introducing the system of monthly season tickets from the 1st May.

At an election meeting held at Comilla with Babu Hardayal Nag in the chair to hear the different candidates, it is stated sticks and umbrellas were brandished and that the President had to dissolve the meeting.

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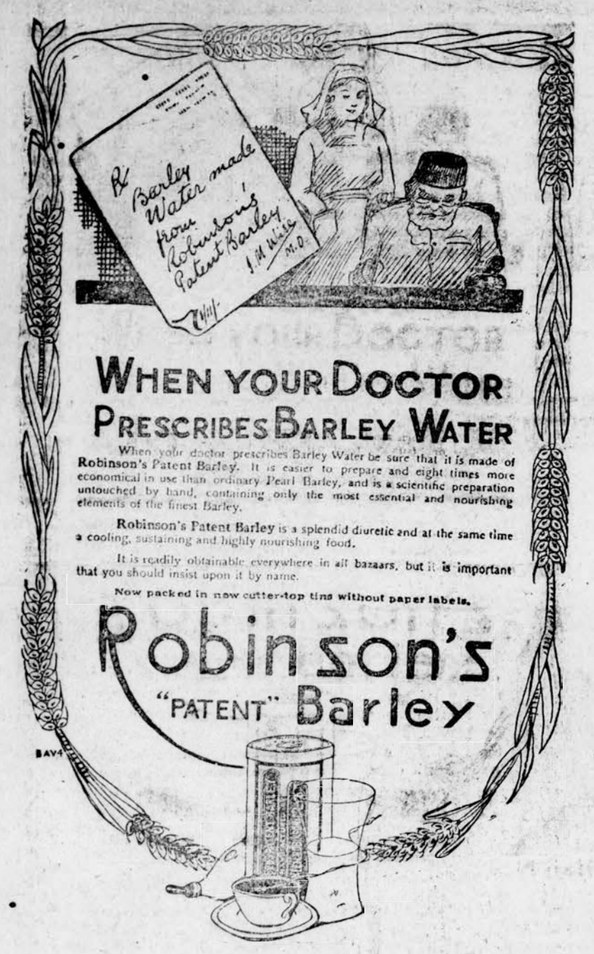

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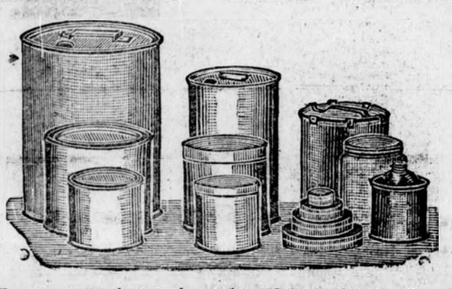

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BOMBAY BEGGAR PROBLEM.

A ROUGH SCHEME.

Mr. O.H.B. Starte, Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bombay Presidency, has submitted his report on the measures for the prevention of professional beggary in the city of Bombay to the local Government. Mr. Starte was asked 14 months ago to prepare a rough scheme for establishing and maintaining a beggar settlement in the vicinity of Bombay on the lines of a criminal tribes settlement, which should include "inter alia" (a) an industrial home, (b) a work house for able-bodied beggars and an infirmary for those incapable of doing any work.

The first part of the report is mainly devoted to a consideration of the question as a whole for the Presidency and contains detailed information about the method of tackling beggar problem in England. The second part deals with the application of certain general principles to Bombay City.

PENALISE STREET VEGGING.

Mr. Starte is of the opinion that the work of organising relief should be entrusted to a committee of the Municipal Corporation, and adds:—

"The estimate of the beggars of Bombay City which is probably the most accurate is the one taken by the Corporation by a special census taken on November 6th, 1921. The total number of beggars enumerated was 6.883. Of them able bodies male beggars of 16 years and above were 1,246. I am of opinion that when street begging is made illegal the great majority of the able bodied beggars will either turn to work or be suitable for deportation or leave Bombay City of their own accord. I, therefore, anticipate that it will be necessary to deal with 300 adult male beggars only, and with 100 dependent adults (mostly wives) and with 100 despendent children: I have estimated the number of dependents at a low figure as I think most of these male beggars will be men without families. Able bodied women beggars number 737. Most of these are related to the male beggars. As for the adult, able bodied male beggars, many of these able bodied men will cease to beg or will be deported. Some will be dependents. Able bodied women beggars without husbands or near male relatives or who, are separated from their husbands according to the conditions of panagraph 40 should be kept in a small separate colony. This colony should be near enough to the colony for infirm and aged, to enable suitable women to help in the cooking and other household work and to enable the medical supervision to be common. I think provision for 50 such women would be sufficient. Suitable cases of women of immoral character should be sent to the Salvation Army Rescue Home.

FAKIRS AND SADHUS.

They are enumerated as follows:—Males 1,443. Females 155.

I do not anticipate that action will be required in a material number of cases at an early date. I presume that after warnings most will confine themselves to begging in the permitted places, viz., religious places, where permitted by the trustees and in the immediate vicinity of these places as permitted by the Commssioner of Police and from house to house. Gradually the net can be tightened. The trustees can refuse to permit the entry of Sadhus or Fakirs of undesirable character.

In the case of infirm and aged beggars. Mr. Starte says: They ought not to be forcibly deported unless investigation proves that suitable provision by relatives or by institutions can be made for them, otherwise there would be many deaths by the way side. Some will undoubtedly go back to their relatives in the mofussils and others will be maintained by their relatives in Bombay if the alternative is for then to live in an institution. A few will turn to such light work as is possible for them to do.

From all these causes (deportation, maintenance by relatives or by doing light work) nearly one-half of the number the 50 persons below 16 years could be accounted for. The number of leprous beggars is only 57. They could be accommodated in the Ackworth Leper Asylum. This will leave about 900, above 16 years of age and about 50, below 16 years. All the 50 persons below 16 years could be commodated in the special institutions already in existence on their behalf. The Helpless Beggars Relief Society at Rowli Hill could be expanded to accommodate another 200 adult infirms. It is the best site within Bombay City for such a purpose, as it is quite apart from the thickly populated areas and development in that direction is not likely at an early date. More land should be handed over to the society

Other societies on a communal and charitable basis should be started either in the outlying parts of Bombay City or in Salsette, to take in 200 more of these infirm and aged beggars. One important need for Bombay City is a factory to provide work for blind adults. Some of these adults could live at home and others be housed in an adjacent hostel. The question of giving free tram passes to blind persons might be considered. All these privately controlled institutions would take in the quieter and more respectable infirm and aged persons, the more troublesome persons being left for the permanent colony under direct control. It may be questioned if I have not overestimated the possibilities of enlisting the support of the charitable. I am asking however, for only a small portion of the money already given to beggars to be diverted, to feeding them in these institutions and I do not believe that the task is impossible if there is careful organization of this side of the work by the Council of Social Service.

If the above number is accommodated in charitable institutions 500 infirm and aged beggars will remain to be dealt with in the permanent colony under direct control. To them must be added a certain number of dependents. These dependents should be reduced to a minimum and only such admitted as cannot be cared for by other relatives or who are absolutely needed for the care of the infirm and aged beggars themselves. I estimate the number of dependents in the colony who will come with the infirm and the aged as 80 adult dependents and 80 children. The accommodation should be for separate families, or for small groups of persons. I do not advocate wards except in the hospital. Provision for 200 persons should be made in the hospital wards and for 300 persons and dependents in small rooms. Cases of illness requiring specialized treatment should as far as possible be removed to hospitals. Thus I have not made provision for a full medical and nursing staff. I would prefer that for those able to do their own cooking, dry rations should be issued. This will save caste difficulties, and also tend to the peace of the colony.

The report then mentions the measures proposed for tackling the evil of able-bodied beggar children, and also proposals for providing relief to Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

COMPLEXION TROUBLES DUE TO CONSTIPATION

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For the last twenty years (exclusive of the war period) the Royal Automobile Club of Sweden has organized annual winter reliability trials which are recognized as the most severe of their kind in Northern Europe. This year's event consisted of two distinct trials: a hill climb and a long distance endurance test from Oslo to Stockholm, the latter being particularly severe for both men and machines by reason of the state of the roads and the exceptional weather with the thermometer standing between 5 and 25 degrees below zero.

Three classes were provided for: (a) cars handled by drivers who had previously taken part in races; (b) cars driven by owner-drivers; (c) all other cars. The distance to be covered by those in class (a) was 776 miles at an average speed of 25 miles an hour, while for the two other classes the distance was reduced to 602 miles and the average speed was 22 1|4 miles an hour. An official was carried on each car and the competitors started at intervals of five minutes.

During the first portion of the journey, the competing cars remained close together, for the roads had been cleared of snow. After the town of Karlstad, however, immense difficulties were met, the snow being so deep that skies had to be fitted to the front wheels and long distances had to be covered in bottom gear. It was under these conditions that the Fiat 509, one of the smallest machines in the trials, with a piston displacement of only 990 cc., secured a big lead and, driven by Groenkvist, finished on the second day eight hours ahead of its nearest rival, in the elapsed time of 63 hrs. 5 min.

The second best performance was that of a Fiat 501 (1460 cc.), driven by Bergstroen, which occupied 67 hrs. 18 min. The leaders in each of the bigger classes were Nilson on Ford in 74 hours; Naes on Ajax in 74 hrs. 3 min; Bylund on Jewwett in 77 hrs. 33 min; Chelson on Dodge in 84 hrs. 57 min; Norrman on Studebaker in 91 hrs. 25 min, and Aronsson on Diatto in 95 hrs. 17 min.

Over the short route the winners in the amateur section were Wiger on Citroen in 62 hrs. 16 min and Wahlstedt on Dodge in 69 hrs. 10 min. In class C, Bergsten on Fiat 501 won in 70 hrs. 59 min.

ANGLO-INDIAN OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

CALCUTTA, Apr. 12.

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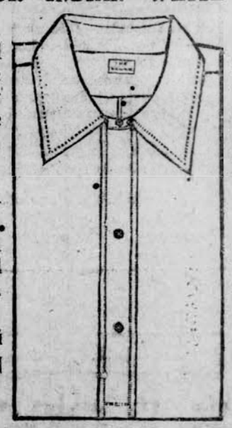

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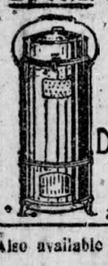

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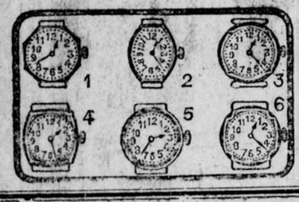

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